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The Front Page

IT IS too much to hope that the Ontario election of August 4 will be fought on any issues relevant to the business of governing Ontario. In wartime the affairs of a province are too unimpressive to catch the public eye amid the flash and glitter of national military activities. If as much as three per cent of the election oratory is devoted to discussion of the kind of administration provided by the Liberal party at Queen's Park we shall be surprised. The CCF will of course maintain that the party has betrayed Labor, but outside of a few denunciations of the judiciary as unfit to serve on a labor tribunal they will not go into details. The Conservatives, we fancy, will make no reference to provincial matters at all, except to complain that there should not have been an election. Their line will be that a vote for Nixon is a vote for King, that the whole election is just a dodge to enable the Ottawa Liberals to try out popular feeling without running any risks themselves, and that the troops are "disfranchised."

We do not see how the Ontario Government could possibly have avoided holding either a general election or ten by-elections this summer (unless it had held one or the other of them earlier), and we do not see any great difference between the two in the matter of convenience, while the general election is obviously much more satisfactory as a test of public opinion (and might easily have been rendered necessary by the results of the ten by-elections anyhow).

But we also do not see how the electors can possibly be prevented from going to the polls with Ottawa in their minds rather than Queen's Park. It is natural that they should do so. There can, however, hardly be much truth in the theory that Ottawa wants to know how Ontario feels in order that if the results are promising it may hold a federal general election as soon as possible; for the fact is that the last minute for holding elections with the troops effectively voting will be gone long before the Ontario results are announced, and no Government dare call an election with the troops in a position where they cannot vote. Ontario got in just under the wire in this matter. But this does not mean that the election will not be a test of opinion about the Ottawa administration; it will be, but not at a time when Ottawa can take advantage of it.

Bracken Meeting

IT IS not wholly accidental that the first big Conservative "do" in the province after the calling of the election, the Bracken meeting at Massey Hall, was almost wholly devoted to the manpower situation. With a masterly appearance of unconcern about the Ontario election, Mr. Bracken was really setting the keynote for the Conservative campaign in that election. We do not suppose for a moment that this was anything but a carefully planned move. With a minimum of oratorical brilliance but a maximum of strategic design, Mr. Bracken threw the whole weight of his attack against the policy of maintaining in this country, by conscription, a great army of men who (it is now evident) cannot by any stretch of the imagination perform any substantial defence services in the areas to which their military obligations are confined, who cannot be sent to perform such services anywhere else, and who by being kept under arms are diminishing the supply of able-bodied men urgently needed for agriculture and industry.

He did not state how his party would deal with the problem—whether it would, if in power, establish conscription for service in all fields, or rely on voluntary enlistment for service in all fields; whether it would act on the result of the plebiscite and make the conscript army liable for full service, or whether it would disband it and send it back to work. If he were in Parliament he might find it difficult to avoid answering that question, but he is not; and as for Col. Drew, he obviously does not have to answer it, for he is not running for Parliament but for the Ontario Legislature. So we predict that Mr. Bracken's attack, which is directed against a phase of the federal Liberal policy which the public sees and feels pretty acutely, will have a good deal of effect in spite of the fact that the Ontario Legislature has nothing to do with defence policy.

BRITISH SEA-POWER: WHEN INVASION COMES, HUGE 16-INCH GUNS LIKE THESE ABOARD A BRITISH BATTLESHIP WILL PREPARE THE WAY FOR TROOP LANDINGS.

A Leader Gone

DR. MANION, who died last week at the very hour when the keynote was being sounded for what may prove to be a comeback campaign by the party which he for a short time led, was the victim of the disunion and unwisdom which marked it at the very deepest point of its decline. An amiable character and a capable administrator, he might have spent his closing years as a front bench man in the Conservative party, had he not been thrust into a leadership for which he had no great taste and little aptitude, by a group which had the strange idea that an Irish Catholic would have some mystic influence over the French-Canadian voters. As soon as they found out that he had not—which any intelligent politician could have told them—they took the earliest opportunity to get rid of him, and tried to act as if they had never heard of him or his policies, which it will be remembered included a specific pledge against conscription for overseas service, made several months after the outbreak of the war.

The official Conservative strategy of 1940, of trying to force a coalition against the wish of the sitting Government, not only failed completely in the country at large, but led directly to Dr. Manion's personal defeat in his own constituency, where the heavy railway vote went solidly against him because the railway men were apprehensive that one of the objects of the proposed coalition was railway amalgamation. It is unlikely that this was any part of Dr. Manion's intentions, but the electors were not convinced that he would be strong enough to have his own way against the influences which they conceived to be backing his campaign.

The Census Trouble

THE English-speaking part of Canada does not fully appreciate the difficulties which the Government is running into in postponing redistribution, about which it can only be said that they are probably less than the difficulties it would run into by not postponing it. What will ultimately be done about it remains a problem. The census figures call for a heavy reduction in the voting power of the western provinces, so that the fixed Quebec representation of 65 should really have a greater proportional weight in a smaller House of Commons. To act on this basis at the moment would cause an indescribable uproar in the English-speaking areas, on the claim that the shift of population is almost wholly due to war conditions, and that these have bolstered the population of Quebec and diminished that of nearly all the rest of Canada. Not to act on it causes a corresponding uproar in Quebec; and Mr. St. Laurent's effort to fortify the position of his party in that province was very natural. The Liberal Legislature of Quebec has already gone on record as disapproving of the postponement of redistribution, and was probably restrained with difficulty from presenting a counter-petition to Westminster against the constitutional amendment to permit postponement.

Errors of 1918

See article by Willson Woodside on page 16

An Amazing Speech

ON FRIDAY, June 25, Mr. Liguori Lacombe, member of the House of Commons for Laval-Two Mountains, was the most conspicuous person in Canada. On Wednesday, June 30, he was once again entirely unimportant, and will probably remain so for the rest of his life. The events of the intervening period revealed him for a reckless agitator who was reduced to silence by the first formal demand that he prove his charges.

A certain amount of popular misunderstanding was caused by the fact that Mr. Lacombe's actual utterance, in French, differed considerably in meaning and extent of application from the official Hansard translation. His statement was that there were three new millionaires since the beginning of the war "*dans le Gouvernement.*" This does not to the French mind convey the sense of "in the Cabinet," as it was translated. To the French mind the "Gouvernement" is the Government party, not merely the Ministers. It would usually mean the members of the party in the House of Commons and the Senate; but in the course of the public discussion about his remarks Mr. Lacombe extended it even more widely, and made it apply to the "dollar-a-year men."

But when Mr. King moved to refer Mr. Lacombe's declaration, in its French text, exactly as uttered, to the Committee on Privileges and Elections with instructions to inquire fully into it, Mr. Lacombe, after several shifts and attempts at evasion, backed down completely, withdrew the offending statement, declared that he was not withdrawing it merely at the request of the Prime Minister, and concluded "I regret the words, if I have offended any of my colleagues of the House of Commons, or any members of the House of Commons or of the Cabinet."

It is fair to assume, and the country we think will assume, that Mr. Lacombe had no evidence to submit to the Committee on Privileges and Elections in support of his charge that three persons "dans le Gouvernement" have become millionaires since the beginning of the war. The House did not concern itself about some of his other allegations which obviously were not directed against its own members, such as the statement that "the favorites of the regime are having a wonderful time, and all these war profiteers ardently desire that the war may go on for ever. They don't care a fig for our soldiers. They scoop up money by the handful out of our revenues, and they carouse in the name of those who toil and suffer." This is a fairly clear accusation of

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LIONEL CHEVRIER, M.P. —*Photo by Karsh.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

Chevrier Is Oh So Bilingual

BY COROLYN COX

LIONEL CHEVRIER has raised serious hope that another French-Canadian *statesman* has appeared in the House of Commons. As newly appointed Assistant in Parliament to the Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, he has been given exceptional opportunity to show what he has in him. He is also receiving a bit of valuable education and experience in service for the country.

The constituency of Stormont concluded long ago that cabinet material was what young Chevrier would prove to be, which is one main reason why he received the large majority he did from the town of Cornwall. The constituency was traditionally Conservative until 1926, and never before piled up any such Liberal majority as voted for Lionel. He is consequently "the fair-haired boy" of the party now.

The story of the Chevrier family in the Cornwall district is an excellent demonstration of what intelligent, tolerant French-Canadians can accomplish in a predominantly English speaking, non-Catholic community. When Lionel's father, J. E. Chevrier, came to Cornwall about 55 years ago, there probably weren't a hundred French-Canadian families in the district. Not only did the Chevriers gain acceptance in the community, but many of them prospered, are today the solid old families of the expanding industrial town, and J. E. was for many years, and during the last war, mayor of Cornwall.

Lionel was born in Cornwall forty years ago. His mother was of the famous de Repentigny family of St. Anne de Bellevue, (protagonists of the Canadian romance "The Golden Dog".) After a proper French-Canadian start in the local separate school, he began mixing with the other race in the Cornwall Collegiate Institute, continually went on trips with his father down below the border to Syracuse, Rochester, and other American cities. He went on to Ottawa University in 1917 to matriculate, took enough interest in learning to speak from the platform to get on the debating society team, and win the medal, took a chemistry medal as well, and at one time or another captained football as well as hockey teams. He is a really good hockey player, for years followed the puck with the Cornwall team. He took his Ottawa B.A. in 1924.

He went to Osgoode Hall for law. It wasn't easy for a young French-Canadian to storm Toronto, but after the first year of rather hating it, he found himself making friendships which have lasted ever since, joined Phi Delta Phi law fraternity, and the Gladstone Liberal Club.

Has No Rancor

Chevrier was called to the Bar in 1928, and after a year and a half as student in a senior firm, opened up his own office, in Cornwall, has been on his own ever since. He got along from the start rather better than he had expected, became a prominent court lawyer, built up a practice in general law which, he says today, will probably have vanished into thin air if he isn't soon booted out of his political post in Ottawa. In accepting the present call to greater service to Canada, he is insuring that he will have far less time from now on to keep his own private affairs in order.

Chevrier was for years secretary of the Liberal Association of Cornwall, and of the Board of Trade. He was a leader in public affairs of the district, yet remained very definitely a French-Canadian down to the bone. He has always been able to discuss, without enduring rancor, subjects upon which he felt strongly. One of his fellow townsmen with whom he has differed most bitterly says of him in Ottawa today—"He is the whitest French-Canadian I have ever known and would never knowingly do anyone a dirty trick."

Chevrier had his only trip to Europe when he was at law school, spent the summer travelling, enjoyed what for him was the unusual vivaciousness of the French in France, but felt there, as in Edinborough, Belfast and Dublin, that the inhabitants were very different from Canadians.

In 1932, Chevrier married Lucienne Brule of Ottawa, has now a family of five children of whom he is inordinately proud, even for a Frenchman! He got the nomination for his riding in 1935, came to the House in '36, put in a few words off the back benches for two sessions, sat on the Railways and Canals standing committee. By 1939 he was seconding the address on the Speech from the Throne.

By the time he was re-elected in 1940, he was not quite so green. His district, with Canadian Cottons, Courtaulds, C.I.L. and Howard Smith Paper Mills in its midst, assumed importance in the setup of war industries. Growth since has been considerable. Cornwall's record of enlistments for overseas is the best in M.D.3, Chevrier is proud to point out, noting also that its ratio of French to English has shifted in recent years to a position of 40% French.

Assistant Whip

Next Ottawa activity for Lionel was the job of Deputy Chief Whip, relieving Chief Whip Taylor from time to time in the House in 1940. Though the duties of the Whip are not so strenuous when the party in power has the huge majority of the Liberals today, the post gave him an excellent bird's-eye view of what goes on, familiarity with Parliamentary procedure that is invaluable if one is to advance to greater responsibility. All the Whips get together to arrange for the benefit of Mr. Speaker, insofar as they can, lists of members who wish to say something. But let the public never believe, says Lionel, that any Whip can really whip the party members round in a Parliament of today. Nobody can stop Mr. Pouliot or Mr. Church when they want to bob up, nobody can keep members from crossing the House when they feel in the mood.

Chevrier's main activity in 1941 is probably responsible for his big job in the House today. He chaired one of the sub-committees of the Select Committee on War Expenditures. He was given the Contracts section, and turned out a creditable overhaul of the complicated subject of Munitions and Supply Department contracts practice. Sad experience of the last war prompted an early effort to avoid munitions contracts scandals this time. Complicated growth of elaborate manufacturing and the need for speed at times at any cost had to be synchronized with public determination to limit possible profits to all contractors. Public opinion had to be organized behind what was worked out, and the young parliamentarian whose duty it was to clarify the M. & S. contract practices to the public through the ventilation of it in his sub-committee had a stout job on his hands. His recent political preference is evidence of his success in handling it.

When it came to the question of Assistants in Parliament, there was the Hon. C. D. Howe, of all men on earth the one who knows what he means himself, jumps from nails to aircraft, from synthetic rubber to tanks, from naval instruments to guns with knowledge and mental agility that leaves the younger men dizzy. Mr. Howe looked with a cold and critical eye, in the beginning, upon suggestions that his problems should be cluttered up with some inexperienced youngster mis-named an "assistant". The Parliamentary Under-Secretary scheme, operating in Great Britain, didn't prove satisfactory in Canada during the last war. However, when the plan became one for assistants who would have no executive authority, and instead of a relatively unknown political choice, the already tried and "so far so good" Lionel was considered, Mr. Howe capitulated. It was useful that Lionel is a close personal friend and associate of Bill Bennett, Mr. Howe's Executive Assistant in the Department of Munitions and Supply. There was another hurdle that would not have to be taken. Bill Bennett wouldn't have to break in some man he might find it hard to work with. The shoulders of responsible men in the Capital today are so heavily loaded already that often it seems easier to struggle on than to make the effort to explain what you want done.

Chevrier takes questions and answers time in the House for his Minister, thus allowing Mr. Howe occasionally to absent himself from Parliament. He loves debate, which Mr. Howe does not. The world "bilingual" doesn't half do justice to his linguistic agility. When speaking to mixed French and English audiences, he alternates like a juggler keeping five balls in the air, manages to make the speech interesting for each group. To prepare for his present job, he buried himself for two months in an office down in Munitions and Supply Buildings near Mr. Howe, dug through mounds of material to dampen the ardor of any but the stoutest heart. An energetic, young French-Canadian, unbudgeably French and Catholic, yet able to get inside the mind of English-speaking Protestants, willing to dig hard enough to find his way round the complicated Munitions and Supply Department, and then able to think on his feet in the House and put forth what he has learned in either language, seems almost too good to be true. But that is what Lionel Chevrier looks like today.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Giving the Bond Buyer a Hedge

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. B. K. SANDWELL in his article, "Give the bond buyer a Hedge," has pointed out one of the chief reasons why some investment funds are withheld from subscriptions to Dominion of Canada war bonds. It is the danger of inflation —namely, that the purchasing power of the money when repaid on maturity of the bonds would be much less than the purchasing power at the time the bonds were issued. Mr. Sandwell suggests that the government create an issue of bonds with the low interest rate of 1% per annum and repayable at maturity at the holder's option in (a) cash, at the face value of the bonds, or (b) a specified quantity of wheat, automobiles, refrigerators or the like. The Sandwell article contains the foundation of a novel and (to some investors) a very attractive scheme.

If I may take the liberty of building further on the basic plan, I should like to do it by suggesting a more workable idea than giving the bond buyer an option to take wheat which he may not want, or, 1945 automobiles which may be entirely different in cost and performance than is visualized when the bonds are issued. Specifically what the investor wants is increased purchasing power, and he would rather have this in cash than in certain commodities stipulated years before when he originally invested his money.

The answer would seem to be provided by the Dominion Government's own cost of living index which is supposed to represent the genuine average living costs on a nation-wide basis. Let the Dominion Government create a new type of bonds which I shall refer to as "Index Bonds". These bonds would be repayable at maturity in legal tender of Canada in the amount of the original investment augmented by the percentage increase of the cost of living between the date of issue and the date of repayment. For instance, let us assume a citizen bought a $1,000 bond issued at a time when the cost of living index stood at 117. If the index shows living costs at 128.7 when the bond matures, a rise of 10% has taken place and the bond holder would be entitled to repayment of $1,100 in cash. This would give many persons with excess funds the very sort of protection they are looking for.

Of course, it would have to be decided what should be done if the index were lower at the maturity date than at the time of issue. However, to follow the principle through it would seem only fair that the purchaser would take the amount of his investment reduced by the percentage decline in the index. He would still have the ability to buy exactly what he gave up at the time of his investment. Investors in this type of security are primarily interested in conserving real capital and would be willing to accept low interest rates based on the original cash cost of the bond. If the progress of inflation increased during the life of the bond, the investor would take a small loss in the reduced purchasing power of his interest but this in no serious way would discourage purchases.

The government should be prepared to protect the bond buyer as it is the only one who tends to benefit from the present style of bonds if wages and commodities continue to rise in relation to the value of money. The situation which gives the government control of the economic system and, in great measure, the amount of inflation which is allowed to prevail, creates a somewhat one-sided contract in the minds of many prospective bond buyers who realize that another government holding a different concept of war financing might be in office when the bonds mature. In reply to the argument for index bonds one might be told that the cost of living index is also government calculated and controlled and that living costs could be kept down by subsidies while the cost of all other commodities was permitted to rise. As an indication of good faith, however, the government could publish monthly the details of the various elements of prices used in the index showing how the final total was ascertained so that the bond holders who so desired could follow the complete workings of the index and its fairness to them. Future living costs would be the chief interest of the smaller investor in these index bonds and it is doubtful if the future costs of luxuries would worry him very much.

Another criticism which might be heard is that the eventual payment of the inflation increment on maturity would tend to accelerate the pace of any upward inflationary movement which might exist at that time. Nevertheless, the needs of the present would seem to be more important and urgent than those of the future, when it is hoped, peace will prevail and economic disturbances will not be so violent or so difficult to control. Certainly, the serious present need of raising money for war purposes, the desirability of removing spendable funds from the public's pocket during wartime and the fairness of giving the bond buyer a reasonable contract at a time when we are in the throes of a violent and unequal fight against inflation should outweigh all other minor disadvantages.

The general plan would seem to have merit and we would like to see it considered by Mr. Ilsley and his Treasury officials who, we are glad to note, have shown that they can do advanced thinking along economic lines and put their thoughts into actions.

CAMERON MACGILLIVRAY.
Hamilton, Ont.

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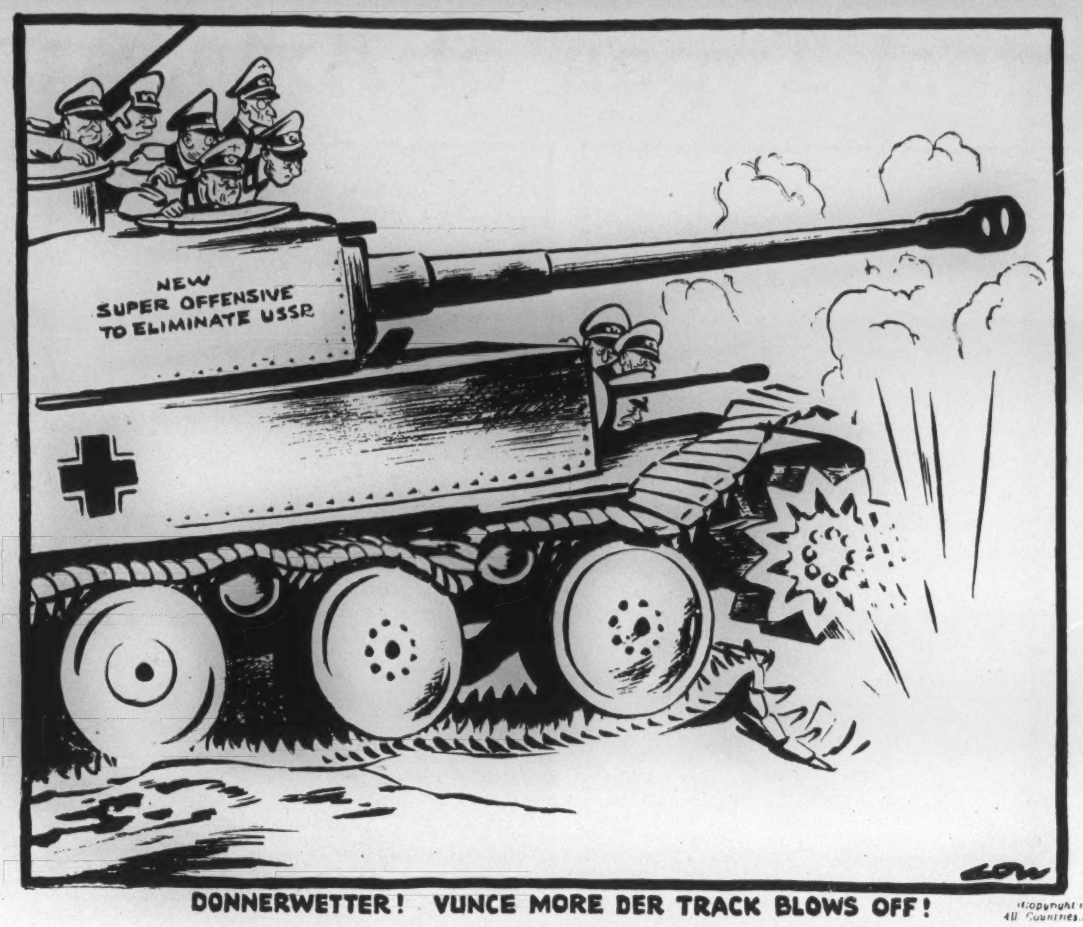
THE FRONT PAGE

(*Continued from Page One*)

peculation, but it is not clearly directed against the three members of the House, and the charge that money is being made out of the war by outsiders is scarcely out of order, whether true or not.

Mr. Lacombe's recklessness was abundantly evident throughout the speech. He said that the Canadian dollar, now at a discount of 10 per cent from the U.S. dollar, "was worth 17 cents more before the declaration of war, in 1939." This is entirely incorrect; the two currencies were at par throughout 1939 until the war began. He said that "for want of materials the workers in war industries have had to lay off during most of the time," and when the member for Wright broke in with "That is false," he called on him to prove its falsity. He referred to the Minister of Justice as "a great lawyer, the lawyer of the Bank of Montreal, of the Canadian Pacific, of all the monopolies and all the trusts," and added: "I know that the Minister of Justice has something to conceal. I myself shall not conceal it. I shall denounce it. I shall produce the document if he will not produce it." All this in a discussion on the vote of supply for the Department of Labor!



DONNERWETTER! VUNCE MORE DER TRACK BLOWS OFF!

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After An Election

AFTER puzzling for some weeks over the extraordinary excitability of the Winnipeg *Free Press* at the suggestion that a recently elected Parliament should have the power to put one Prime Minister out of office and substitute another without necessarily having to get itself re-elected in the process, we think we have arrived at a solution. The *Free Press*, we are convinced, looks forward to a Parliament after the next election in which no single party will possess as much as one-half of the seats. In such a Parliament the government will obviously have to be carried on by a combination of groups. If the leader of the Liberal party, by reason of having been Prime Minister in the preceding (present) Parliament, possesses the right to procure the dissolution of the House if he cannot get enough of its members to support him, and no other leader has a corresponding right, he will obviously have an immense advantage in the negotiations for combining the groups. Members of Parliament do not like to be thrown back into another election two or three months after they have fought a first. Elections are costly in both time and money.

The House of Commons consists, and will still consist after the next election, of 245 members. Let us suppose (this is not a prediction) that 70 of these will be Progressive Conservatives, 60 Liberals, 58 Socialists, and 57 French Independents. In this situation the leader of the Progressive Conservatives should obviously be the most influential individual in determining the conditions on which two or more groups should combine together to carry on the government. He alone of all four leaders will be in a position to form a Government with the aid only of one other group. But if the leader of the Liberal party, merely because he was Prime Minister in the preceding Parliament, is still able to recommend, and to compel, the dissolution of the House, he, and not the Conservative leader, becomes automatically the most powerful person in the House. He can defy the Conservatives to unite with either the Socialists or the French Independents, by simply telling them that this means another election. He can then, by securing either the Socialists or the French Independents *en bloc*, thus obtaining 118 or 117 out of the necessary 123 seats, proceed to negotiate with individual members of the other group, any six or seven of whom will do his trick.

But if the Governor General is to be considered free, on receiving the Liberal Prime Minister's advice to dissolve, to decline that advice and to ask the leader of the Progressive Conservatives to form a Government, the situation is completely and radically changed. That leader is in a position to make a stable Government by coming to terms with either the Socialists or the French Independents — or for that matter with the Liberals, but in this case without having to submit to any such demands as the Liberals could enforce if they were able to command a dissolution.

If, on the *Free Press* theory, the Conservatives and Socialists should still stand out and unanimously accept even the prospect of dissolution rather than permit the Liberal Prime Minister to form his coalition Government, there would be a new election, perhaps within three months of the old one. And when the returns are in, the Liberal Prime Minister would still be Prime Minister, and even if his party representation were reduced to 50 and the Conservatives increased to 80, he would still—on the *Free Press* theory — be able to command yet another election. For the *Free Press* theory is that no matter what the circumstances may be, the Governor General has no right to call upon any other person to form a Government unless that person is suggested to him by the retiring Prime Minister; that the person who happens to be Prime Minister can always appeal to the country in preference to naming a successor from another party.

Which of these two concepts is more in accord with the spirit of parliamentary democracy in a three-party or four-party country we leave it to our readers to decide. And we hasten to add that we do not like third and fourth parties any more than the *Free Press* does; but we do not think they can be abolished in Canada at the moment, and we think the parliamentary system ought to be workable with three or four parties, and can best be worked by avoiding the placing of the tremendous power of dissolution absolutely in the hands of one minority party.

The Cid Case

MANY readers who have become interested in the case of Clara Augusta Steva of Montreal, who was twice for brief periods Mrs. Cesar J. Cid and is now Miss Steva again by a decision of the provincial Court of Appeal, will be glad to learn that she has been upheld in her claim for an "alimentary pension" from Mr. Cid at the rate of $80 a month. Mr. Cid, it will be recalled, "married" Miss Steva in 1938 and had a child by her, but his conscience was later disturbed by the fact that the marriage took place before a Protestant minister, and impelled him to get it annulled. It also not only impelled him to get the annulment restored by the Court of Appeal after the late Chief Justice Greenshields had overthrown it, but it impelled him also to seek cancellation of the Superior Court's order (granted during the validity of the Greenshields decision) that he pay his wife or non-wife an alimentary allowance for herself and their child. The Court of Appeal has now decided that as Miss Steva acted in good faith she is entitled to the civil effects of a marriage even though there was no marriage.

This decision, we predict, will lead to a grievous falling-off in the number of cases of tender conscience about what Mr. Justice Forest describes as "clandestine" marriages in the province of Quebec. So long as a marriage could be annulled for clandestinity without any financial consequences to the applicant the activity of consciences in this matter was something tremendous—and the grounds for claiming clandestinity were constantly being extended. (One gentleman applied last week for annulment, alleging clandestinity as one of the grounds, of a marriage performed in the great Montreal church of Notre Dame, by the curé of that parish, both parties being Roman Catholics! We are glad to add that the application was not granted.) But with the prospect of alimony added, annulment becomes almost as unattractive as divorce. Conscience, of course, can always be quieted by the performance of a second ceremony in regular form with the same lady, but it has been surprising how seldom this method is resorted to.

Twelfth of July, Grey County, Ont.

LIKE carven toys the cattle grazed, a breeze
Skipped idly round the weathervane; the falling
Of downy apples told six weeks of summer,—
That and canaries on the hillsides calling.

Timed almost to a day the lilies bloomed,
And long before we caught the first drum's beating
We gathered from forsaken plot and border
Their curling sultry flowers for a greeting.

Upon the roads the limestone dust lay thick
And soft as buckwheat flour; vetch and yarrow
And the tough race of wayside weeds stood faded;
Dust filmed the snake fence and the rusted harrow.

Far through the fields they came, with buggy wheels
That glittered jet and lemon; harness twinkled
With brush and polish, whips stood tall and limber,
Manes braided for a week fell deeply crinkled.

Bright hung the banners, swayed the golden fringe;
Half blinding was the sun on lifted brasses.
The ponderous white horse, most fit for pageants,
Had drunk of crystal, grazed the sweetest grasses.

And were these men of Sarawak who toiled
With plough and binder, swung a scythe at mowing?
Say that a prince's company approaching
Unfurled its pennons, set its standard blowing.

We were three ladies nobly born who gave
Into the hand of each the orange token
To wear beside the rosettes and blue ribbons
And signify on Boyne the foemen broken.

The years obscure, and distant is the land.
Yet do they muster still with good King Billy
In proud regalia? Does some child still proffer
By the remembered road an orange lily?

Grand Falls, Nfd. LENORE A. PRATT.

THE PASSING SHOW

ABSENTEEISM among women war workers is said to be due to the necessity of doing the family laundry. That's one excuse that *will* wash.

•

The Axis peoples are being assured that they have some weapons which have not yet been shown to the enemy. Yes, there is the Italian fleet.

•

Press opinion is unanimous that Aggie should be allowed to say what she likes about the judges. Bench opinion is that she should be allowed to say what she likes about the press.

•

To a Quick Luncher

At a table for two, there was I, there was you.
I, calm and serene, you, savage and mean.
You assaulted your bun as if 'twere a Hun
You slapped on the butter with arrogance utter.
(I, calmness indeed; you, crazy with speed.)
You wolfed your French fried, your peas on the side,
You tore your roast lamb, remarking "Oh, sugar!"
You ripped pie to pulp, you drank in one gulp
The coffee they brought. Too swiftly you wrought.

I ask you one question: Who got indigestion,
From all I could see? Why—ME!

J. E. M.

•

The real problem about the "closed shop" is what becomes of it when the shop is closed.

•

Add Horrors of War: Who would have thought three years ago that we could ever be got to line up fifty deep for a few bottles of Ontario wine?

•

Unions, says Mr. Pat Conroy, are living organisms. Quite so; and too many of them are trying to live by devouring one-another.

•

Brave New World

When the planners
Have learned better manners,
And the private enterpriser
Is a little wiser,
And the controllers
Have been put on the rollers,
We shall have such a Dominion
As it will be a pleasure to live *in* one.

L. V. G.

•

Having made up our income tax return on June 30, we know now why the Government changed its mind and decided to make July 1 a holiday.

•

Well, August 4 is the day the disfranchised soldiers are going to vote. And we predict a lot of them will vote for the politicians who say they're disfranchised.

•

After Hitler (A Long Way)

The painters all were busy. So dingy was the house
I thought I'd try the painting job myself. Then said my spouse:
"If Hitler painted buildings, so could almost any man.
Go out at once and buy yourself the brushes, paint and can."

I labored long and steadily each night for two whole weeks.
On me the paint went smoothly, though elsewhere it went in streaks.
When I came in at evening time the youngster looked afraid;
He thought me a commando camouflaged to make a raid.

I got paint on the window-sills, I spilled it on the floor.
I fell from off the ladder twice, and spattered up the door.
I spoiled three shirts, two pair of pants. I stepped into the pail.
And then the dog got in it and was paint from head to tail.

That's why I say that Hitler, though he's now no good at all,
Did, in those old house-painting days, have something on the ball.

NICK

•

Next year's income tax forms are to be shorter, but there is a horrible suspicion that that is because next year's incomes will be shorter too.

Secrets of Latest Types of Axis Armament . . .

Collecting and sorting the vast quantities of booty captured in North Africa is the job of special salvage squads. Here in this one dump is ammunition to fit anything.

Rifles and machine guns like these go to the Central Armoury to be examined—classed as available for immediate use, capable of repair, or of value only for metal salvage.

A line of captured transports on their way to a British base. In many instances, surrendering Axis troops, anxious to save themselves a march, brought their own lorries with them.

Bombs and bombers were abandoned on Tunisian airfields. In one case an entire squadron of dive bombers fell into Allied hands, when Italian pilots force-landed through fuel shortage.

By R. L. Stephens

EXPERTS of the North African armies are now engaged in counting and sorting the vast booty captured in the final victory of Tunis. It is a task that is not likely to be completed for weeks; probably the biggest haul of booty made by any Allied army during the present war. When Tunis has been finally cleared up, not one ounce of anything that can serve the Allied war machine will be left lying about. The Eighth Army in particular has now had considerable experience in dealing with booty and the many battlefields stretching back to El Alamein have been picked clean by the special troops engaged in salvage.

Secrets of almost every type of Axis armament have fallen to Allied experts probing through the tremendous booty of the Tunisian victory. The Germans threw their latest and best into that campaign—FW and ME 109G planes, Mark VI, IV and III tanks, 88 and 105 mm. anti-aircraft guns, 2-cm. all service guns with four barrels, their newest diesel trucks, mobile tank repair outfits, automatic rifles, the newest machine guns and explosives. And secret No. 1, James Welland, war correspondent of the Daily Express reports, is that the German Mark VI tank, the 56-ton fortress with the 88-mm. gun, can travel under water.

What happens to booty varies greatly with its condition, the circumstances at the time and other factors. Fortunately when a big "haul" is made after modern battles, it generally includes a good number of vehicles which can be immediately utilized for collecting it and sending it where it will be most useful. We captured hundreds of lorries of all kinds in North Africa and they are being used to take scrap metal to dumps, medical supplies to depots and so on. Normally the enemy attempt to damage vehicles beyond repair, but many Axis troops, anxious to save themselves a march brought their own lorries with them when they surrendered. Many of the salvage units of the British armies now have considerable experience of repairing Axis vehicles, and know the technical details of their engines, so that abandoned lorries are soon put back on the road. Much of the transport necessary to prepare for the next stage of the war in the Mediterranean area will be done with captured Axis vehicles and railways.

How much damage the enemy does to supplies before they are captured generally depends upon his morale and the time he is given. The Italians have never shown themselves very enthusiastic saboteurs of their own dumps, but the Germans are more thorough and much of the easily destroyed material will have been spoilt. A favorite trick is throwing water or acid into petrol and oil and sand into grease. To decide what shall be done with captured dumps, the Army has experts, generally men with great experience of oil fuels in civilian life.

It is their task to discover the quality and possible use of the various varieties of fuel and to decide whether the effort of removing the foreign bodies is worth while. Ingenuity generally finds use for oils and greases, even if it is not the use originally intended. For instance captured enemy lubricating grease which has proved to have been spoiled by sand has been used for greasing the slipways of ships, and oils found unsuitable for fuel have been converted into lubricants. The enemy's standard of fuels and lubricants is, generally speaking, lower all round than our own.

INFERIORITY in quality is one of the difficulties the salvage experts have to face. Dressings and bandages in the medical supplies, are generally of inferior quality. The drugs, on the other hand, are often of high quality and it is the task of specially deputed M.O.'s to examine them, translate the labels and decide how they can be used. Some of the "patent" medicines found are, of course, of makes already well-known in Britain. Enemy rations are generally of good quality and help to solve the considerable problem of feeding the vast number of prisoners. The dumps of clothing and blankets will be used also for the prisoners. Counting the food in the dumps and arranging for its distribution is a big business.

Many of the captured weapons will, no doubt, go to help our Allies. Britain is supplying Turkey and other countries friendly to her with arms and ammunition. Many of the thousands of rifles, guns and shells captured from the Italians in earlier campaigns have gone to Turkey. Royal Army Ordnance Corps experts examine each gun, decide whether it is in order, can be repaired or must be scrapped. British gunners are trained in the use of enemy weapons. The shells used are, of course, very different from our own but gener-

. . . Revealed to Allies Through Tunisian Booty

This German 88 mm. dual-purpose gun has been partly stripped by salvage crews preparing to tow it away from the battlefield. It will be reconditioned for future campaigns.

A Royal Engineer in a mobile workshop takes off his coat and has a look at the job before him. His task is to dismantle this German tank, including that formidable gun.

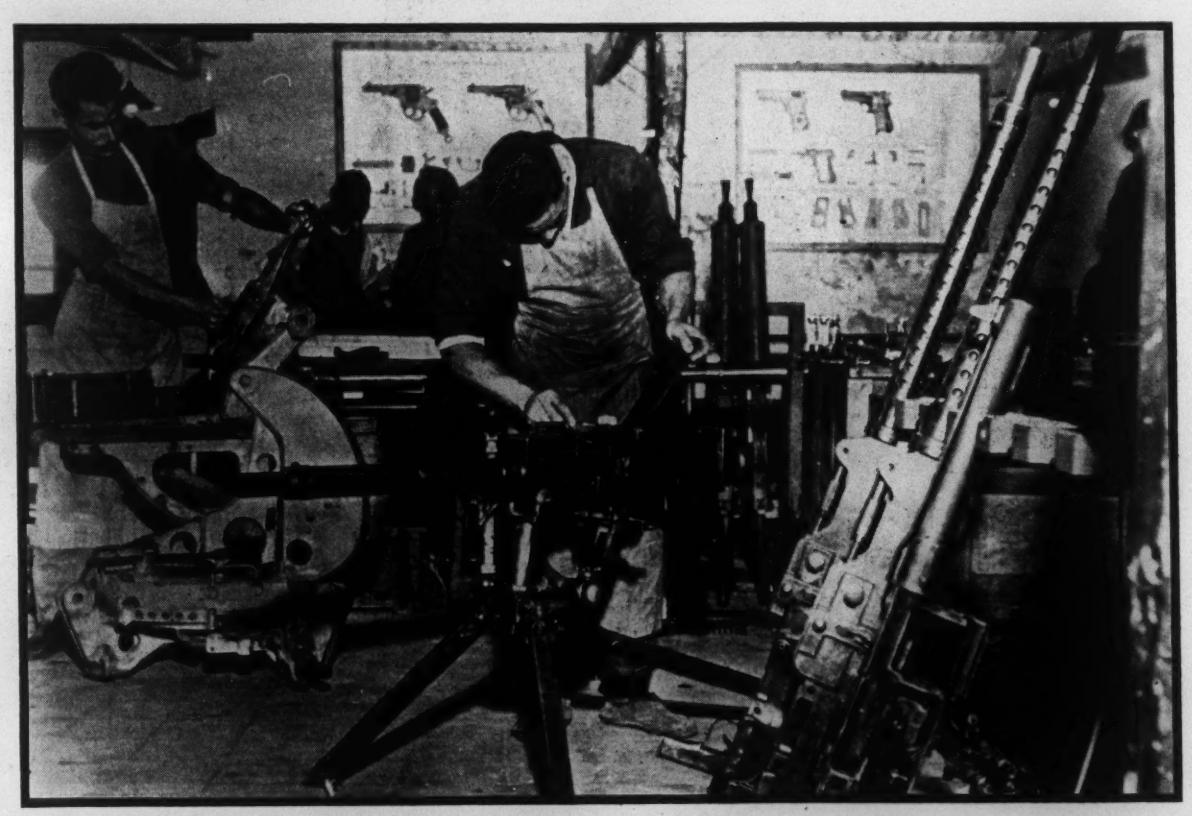
ally large dumps of suitable calibre are captured at the same time. In any case the earlier victories in the desert provided enough ammunition to keep enemy guns firing for a long time. The value of these guns is considerable. A heavy gun costs £5,000 and upwards—and we have taken hundreds, some of which have never even been fired.

THE R.A.O.C. is also charged with the task of examining and repairing the mass instruments, varying from range-finders to gun-sights, which are captured. When a modern army surrenders, the haul of this kind of equipment including everything from surveying theodolites to maps and mechanical drawing sets is tremendous.

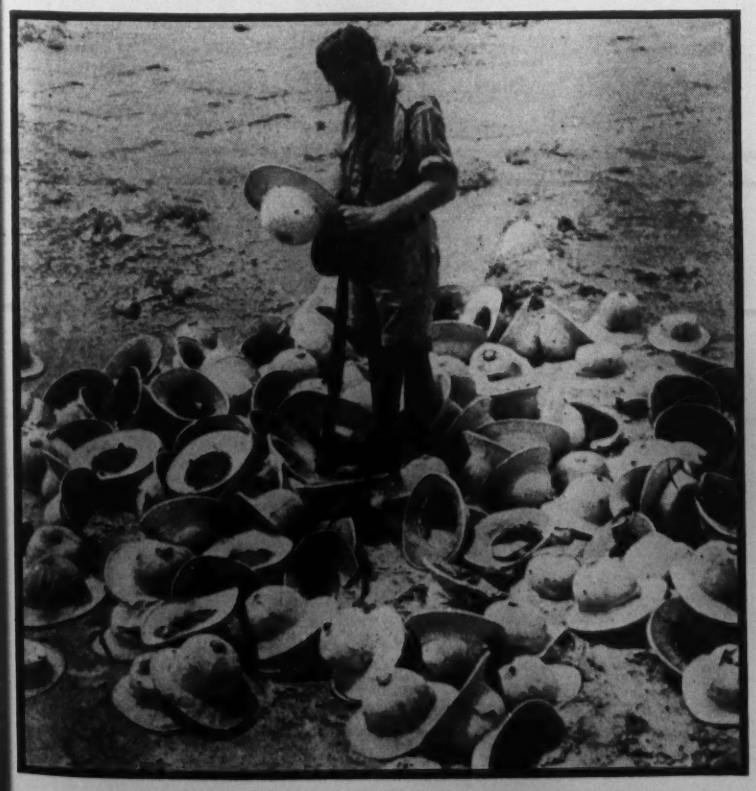
One of the most prized items of booty in these days is rubber, chiefly in the form of old tires. Huge dumps of tires have to be kept to renew those on lorries and these are not easy to destroy in a hurry even by fire. The tires are carefully sorted. Many can be used on captured lorries. Those that are no good or too worn are salvaged as scrap rubber. One dump captured after an earlier battle was estimated to contain 10,000 tires—enough rubber to keep the Eighth Army rolling for a considerable time.

With rifles, bombs, land mines and similar small arms, the immediate task is to get them out of the way into large dumps. The dumps are labelled with their contents and will in due course be sorted. All that cannot be used again will be sent for metal salvage. To metal salvage also go the damaged tanks and vehicles, after all the valuable rubber—a tank contains a surprising amount of rubber—has been stripped off. Thousands of tons of scrap metal will be found in the dumps when the battlefields have been cleared.

BUILDING the booty into dumps, sorting it and carrying it to the workshops, docks and bases provides a change for soldiers who have been fighting hard for months. The majority of men seem to enjoy the work which might be a "fatigue" if it was their own material they were carrying. But although the days when soldiers took booty personally have long since passed, there remains a certain thrill in counting the supplies and arms taken from an enemy.



Royal Army Ordnance Corps experts soon discover technical details of German guns and repair them. Here in the Central Armoury they are busy at work re-assembling a number of German Breda guns.



"Hats off to the Eighth Army." Looks like a bargain sale. This soldier is picking himself out a good one.

"We want them. Bring 'em in," goes for small-calibre machine gun shells . . .

. . . as well as these "big boys" fired by German 88s which will be given back to the Axis in the "usual way." There's a thrill in it!

Soviet troops continue to smash at the narrow German bridgehead in the Caucasus. Here Red Army soldiers launch an attack across open fields.

Here Is Our Food Situation!

BY JANET R. KEITH

In spite of a poor crop outlook and uncertain supply of farm labour, it is not likely that Canadians will go hungry. But it is more than ever necessary that they understand the principles of sound nutrition so that a good dietary balance will be maintained as certain foodstuffs become unattainable.

At the same time everyone must be prepared to do a little belt-tightening, in the interests of total war now, and for the sake of post-war rehabilitation later on.

IS CANADA faced with a food shortage? That is a question uppermost in the minds of many Canadians today. During the past eighteen months we have seen item after item disappear from our grocer's shelves. We have felt the gradual extension of food rationing. We have watched with amazement the total eclipse of the humble potato. Now there are rumors of poor crop prospects for this year, and we begin to wonder whether our land of plenty is fated to become a land of scarcity.

Actually, the danger that Canadians will go hungry is a remote one. In spite of shortages, rationing, and farm labor problems, Canada remains one of the great food-producing nations of the world. We shall not go hungry, but at the same time we must be prepared to tighten our belts another few notches. No matter how much food we are producing, we cannot hope to win a war by "eating as usual".

Total War's Demands

Waging a total war is bound to make special demands on our food supplies. Men and women in war plants and in the armed forces are doing strenuous work, and need more food than they did in peacetime. We are committed to a policy of exporting great quantities of food to our allies. The tight shipping situation makes it impossible to import many commodities. Farmers are carrying on with less help because manpower has been drained from many rural areas to swell the ranks of the armed forces. These are some of the factors that make rationing and belt-tightening inevitable, no matter how heroically our farmers work to raise production figures.

But how far can Canadians pull in their belts without endangering their health? A good many notches, say the food experts, so long as they observe the principles of sound nutrition. The point to remember is that foods are divided, nutritionally speaking, into five major groups. Necessary substitutions must be made within each group. Milk and cheese, for example, belong to the same group, and are partly interchangeable. But bread belongs to an entirely different group, and could not possibly be used as a substitute for milk.

The more restricted our food supplies become, the more important it will be for Canadians to know and adhere to Canada's Official Food Rules, which take into consideration both nutritional requirements and food supplies. The Food Rules specify the minimum amount of each essential type of food which should be eaten every day.

Five Food Groups

The five important groups of food are: milk and cheese; fruits; vegetables; cereals; meat, poultry, fish and eggs. The minimum daily requirements in the first group are two cups of milk for adults, at least four cups of milk for children, and some cheese as available. When cheese is used as a substitute for part of the milk, a piece of firm cheese (like Canadian cheddar) one inch square by one inch thick is considered the equivalent of one-half pint of milk.

Fruits are divided into two classes; citrus fruits and tomatoes; and other fruits, either fresh, canned or dried. Oranges, grapefruit, and tomatoes are placed in a special class because they are our best year-round source of Vitamin C. When they are expensive or difficult to obtain, a valuable amount of Vitamin C can be obtained from certain vegetables, either raw or carefully cooked. (Potatoes, broccoli, kale, string beans, cabbage, turnips, peas, spinach.) Other fruits are recommended for their moderate amounts of minerals and vitamins, and for the interest they add to meals.

Three servings of vegetables should be eaten every day. One of these should be potatoes (when available), and a special nutritional bonus is awarded for leafy, green, or yellow vegetables, or for raw vegetables.

Daily consumption of cereals should include one whole-grain cereal, and at least four slices of Canada Approved Bread, either brown or white.

The Food Rules recommend one serving a day of meat, poultry, fish, or meat substitutes, plus three or four eggs weekly. Good meat substitutes are legumes like beans, peas and lentils. Liver, heart, or kidney, all of which are nonrationed, should be served once a week. The present meat ration is sufficient to satisfy our nutritional requirements in this last group.

Proof of the fact that rationing could be extended much further without injuring our health lies in the experience of Britain. After several years of strict rationing the health of the nation is good. In 1942 sickness rates were low and the infant mortality rate was the lowest on record. Food experts look upon this as an excellent illustration of the principle that a nation can reduce its overall consumption of food and restrict the variety of its diet without suffering any detrimental effects, provided that a sound nutritional balance is maintained.

Special Needs Recognized

Part of the success of Britain's rationing program can be attributed to the fact that it makes special allowances for certain groups in the population. The dietary needs of children, mothers, and heavy workers are recognized as differing from those of the average person. Oranges, for example, are reserved for children under six. Small children and expectant mothers get extra allowances of milk, and four times the normal egg ration. Quantities of vitamins and milk are distributed free to school children. In addition, many industrial workers are supplied with a hearty, reasonably priced dinner "off the ration" at the government-operated British Restaurants.

When and if such commodities as milk, eggs, cheese and citrus fruits are rationed in Canada, we shall undoubtedly have to introduce some

For a War-time VACATION

Why not "get away" for five days of sheer relaxation? This year more than ever it is necessary that you make your vacation pay dividends in health. Cruising the Great Lakes, the world's largest inland waterway aboard luxurious passenger ships: sailing through picturesque Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, St. Mary's River, Lake Superior, Thunder Bay: and visiting interesting stop over points.

All-Expense Cruises via S.S. *Assiniboia,* from Port McNicoll—5 days, $50 up. Or by S.S. *Manitoba* from Port McNicoll or Owen Sound—5 days, $40.
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Ask your Canadian Pacific Agent for free booklet and other information on the Great Lakes Cruises.

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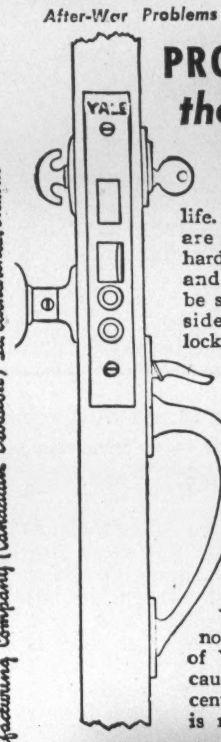
After-War Problems for Householders



PROTECTING *the family*

The home will always be the "castle" of family life. As long as there are good locks and hardware on its doors and windows it will be safe from the outside world . . . Yale locks will, we predict, be used even more widely after the war than before. Yale quality alone can give that extra protection which the post-war householder will want.

During the war Yale dealers cannot supply a full line of Yale products, because over ninety per cent. of Yale activity is now in war work.

TRADE YALE MARK

LOCKS, PADLOCKS & BUILDER'S HARDWARE

(The Yale name has been famous for the quality of its products for generations. "Yale marked is Yale made"—and there is no finer guarantee of quality.)

MANUFACTURED GOODS RISE HIGHER

The Yale name is famous in the industrial world for Yale Hoisting Equipment, Hand Lift Trucks, Skid Platforms, etc. These too will offer new efficiency in the post-war industrial world.

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Have you reviewed your will—

Since - - The Ontario Succession Duty Act of 1939 and the amendments of 1940?

Since - - The Dominion Succession Duty Act was passed in 1941 and the National Defence Tax was introduced?

Do not penalize your family through lack of attention to the effect of taxes on your estate.

We urge you to discuss with us what plans you should make for the administration and distribution of your estate against the background of existing taxation.

Write for free booklet
"Security for your Family"

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form of "preferential rationing" for special groups. Extension of rationing will also create an even greater demand for well-operated industrial cafeterias, school lunch and free milk schemes.

Which commodities will be rationed next? Possibly milk, or eggs, or canned goods, or fresh vegetables. By this time we have come to understand that the rationing of a commodity does not mean that supplies of it are dangerously scarce. It merely means that supplies are not unlimited, and that it is advisable to ensure a more equitable distribution.

Crop prospects for 1943 have been adversely affected by the extreme cold of last winter and heavy rains in May and early June with consequent late seeding. The outlook for a heavy fruit pack is not good. Eastern Canada faces a serious shortage of feed grains, although the government has already made arrangements to move supplies of feed grain from west to east.

Dairy farmers have been asked to increase by 6 per cent last year's record milk flow of 17.5 billion pounds. So far milk production for this year has held up well, although shortage of skilled help is a handicap. There is already some indication that cheese production will be down, because farmers are not satisfied with the government-fixed relationship between cheese and butter prices. Egg production has fallen below expectations.

However, authorities in charge of Canada's food supply do not believe that the overall picture should cause any undue alarm. Nutritionists add that crop prospects don't mean anything in terms of nutrition until the food is actually available to the people.

Recent successes in our war against the U-boat have eased the shipping situation considerably and may permit freer import of commodities like coffee, sugar and peanuts.

In the United States

In the United States the crop outlook is somewhat similar to our own. A report made by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's crop reporting board on conditions as of June 1 described the prospects as the poorest in three years. The report stated that crops had been damaged in May from both flood and drought, and said that "some crops may yield well, but aggregate yields averaging as high as those secured last year are no longer within reach." Our most important import from the United States is citrus fruit, and there is no indication at present that supplies will be seriously restricted.

Canada still has, of course, a tremendous carryover of wheat and coarse grains from last year's bumper crop. Our wheat surplus today is estimated to be about 800,000,000 bushels. Canadian flour mills are running at the highest rate in history, with Canadian flour going to almost all the allied countries.

Any consideration of our wheat surplus must take into account the part that Canada is to play in the post-war rehabilitation of Europe. Under the terms of an international wheat agreement signed in Washington nearly a year ago, Canada has promised to supply 25,000,000 bushels of wheat to the United Nations relief and rehabilitation agency. A liberated Europe could very quickly absorb all our stocks of wheat and flour.

Supplies for Europe

While Canada's participation in the Hot Springs conference on food and agriculture did not involve her in any definite post-war commitments, it is now a foregone conclusion that Canada will be expected to supply wartorn Europe with great quantities of foodstuffs. This may possibly involve a prolongation of rationing and belt-tightening beyond the end of the war. Recently an overwhelming majority of British people said that they would be willing to have rationing continue in order that the starving in Europe might be fed. Surely Canadians, who have suffered so little in comparison with many other nations, would not do less.

"If we have learned anything from the decades just behind us," said Herbert H. Lehman, Director of foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations recently, "it is this: that we cannot, even if we would, make ourselves secure in a world in which millions of men, women and children are dying of want or by epidemic. Let us recognize frankly that freedom from want is a basic component of any enduring peace and that if we are to have any hope of lasting peace and a stable world economy we must help see to it that the liberated peoples of the world are restored as rapidly as possible to a self-sustaining basis. That is merely enlightened self-interest."

Train-busting is just a side-line for the RAF's latest single-seat fighter, the "Typhoon". It carries four 20 mm. Hispanos or twelve .303 Brownings.

Another secret weapon? At any rate this 70-year-old English blacksmith reports a heavy demand for the lucky horseshoes which he makes for RAF.

SOAK up the healthful sunshine but don't let its blazing rays ruin the looks of your hair. For hot Summer sun can parch your hair—make it dry and brittle—give it a "baked-out," unattractive look.

Summer Sun and Water can mean Damage to Your Hair!

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and the Famous "60-Second Workout"

50 Seconds to Rub—Feel that stimulating "tingle" as circulation of the scalp quickens—the flow of necessary oil is increased—hair has a chance.

10 Seconds to Comb and brush—Your hair stays neatly in place—has a lustre but there's no trace of that objectionable "patent-leather" look.

A cool shower after your exercise makes you feel "in the pink." But the drenching water washes away scalp oils—leaves your hair lustreless and lifeless. So use Vitalis and the famous "60-Second Workout." Your hair needs this important help to combat the damaging effects of sun and water this Summer.

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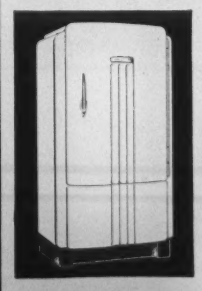
Follow this Simple CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC Plan

Buy Food Wisely. Give extra attention to marketing these days. Choose the foods that ensure a healthful balanced diet for your family.



Keep Food Wisely. Constant refrigeration is needed to preserve vital vitamins and prevent wastage. Your G-E Refrigerator is designed to provide the *different* correct temperatures for various types of food.

Cook Food Wisely. Avoid loss of food and essential food elements—by careful cooking. Your G-E Hotpoint Range is planned for *controlled* cooking . . . appetizing cooking . . . economical cooking.

To help you to follow this food saving plan Canadian General Electric has prepared a valuable new booklet "How to Get the Most Out of the Food You Buy". Ask your nearest G-E dealer for your free copy.

Victory Recipe

RASPBERRY SANDWICH PIE

3 Cups Milk	½ to ⅔ Cup Sugar	3 Teaspoons Vanilla
3½ Tablespoons Cornstarch	¼ Teaspoon Salt	Baked Pie Shell
	3 Eggs, beaten	Fresh Raspberries

Heat milk. Mix cornstarch, sugar and salt in top part of double boiler, and stir in hot milk gradually. Cook, stirring constantly until thick, then for 10 minutes stirring occasionally. Add part of the hot mixture to beaten eggs, blend thoroughly, then return to double boiler and cook two minutes. Add vanilla. Cool, covered, to lukewarm. Cover bottom of a baked pie shell with raspberries, pour on the cooled mixture and cover with raspberries. Sprinkle with powdered sugar. Serve chilled.

EM-843

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"YES, I've shopped around, tried 'em all, but I've never found the equal of Herbert Tareyton. You can taste the quality in this mixture—it has all you expect from fine tobacco—flavour, body and mildness. Value for value, it's the best you can buy for your pipe."

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HEAD OFFICE - KITCHENER, ONT.

THE OTTAWA LETTER

Keeping Down Prices --- And Late Hours

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

IT IS not clear as we write just how far the United States Congress has gone in reversing its action banning the subsidies with which the Roosevelt Administration planned to roll back prices and thereby slow up inflation. It appears, however, that price control in the United States is not as dead as it seemed to be towards the end of last week after Congress had passed a measure which shut the door on the subsidy program and before the President had vetoed this measure and rebuked Congress for passing it. And this spark of continuing life in price control at Washington is to Ottawa like the reappearance of the sun after the passing of a particularly black and threatening cloud.

For the anti-subsidy bill had cast Ottawa into a deep gloom. There seemed to be a possibility of its signifying the end of price control effort in the United States, the opening of the door to unrestrained inflation, and Ottawa's anti-inflationists understood very well that should this prove to be the case they faced the definite prospect of a retreat from Moscow after their own notable victory in price control. The news that Mr. Roosevelt has secured at least the partial repentance of Congress bucks them up no end.

Deserve Sympathy

They deserve some sympathy, these Ottawa price controllers. It has never been admitted here, but a good many people have believed (we were assured at the time by American friends in pretty close touch with Washington that there wasn't any question about it) that Ottawa undertook overall price ceilings in the fall of 1941 on an understanding with Washington officials that it was to be a sort of laboratory experiment for the two countries and that if it showed signs of succeeding here the United States would adopt it. Be that as it may, those who established price control in this country undoubtedly expected that it would be left to battle the inflation monster alone.

But many months went by before Washington showed any signs of joining in the fight and covering Ottawa's flank. And after it did introduce a limited measure of control in 1942 it always seemed reluctant to enforce it. Donald Gordon and his associates learned through many lessons about hope deferred. It is months since President Roosevelt issued his encouraging "hold the line" directive to his anti-inflation aides, and the line has not been held. And then last week it looked for a day as if all hope had vanished, Congress having set itself against the President's price subsidy plan.

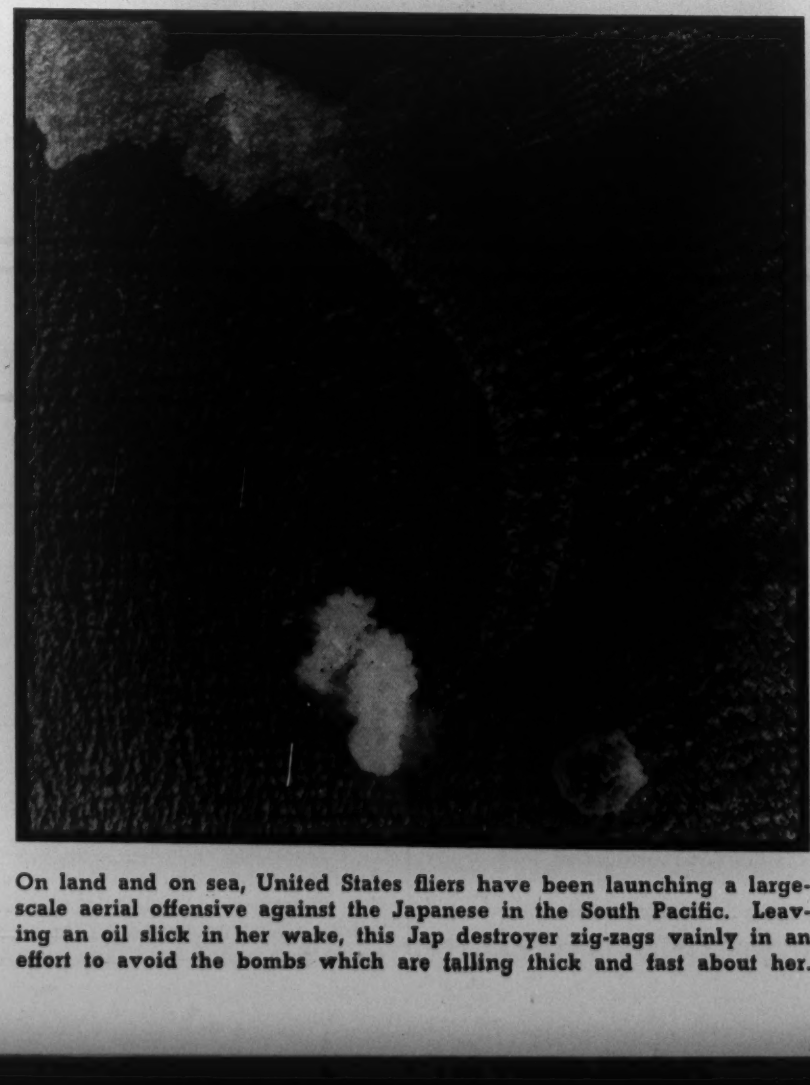
It was hardly surprising to find Finance Minister Ilsley discussing price control in the House of Commons in a vein of tender melancholy, almost as if it were something which it was better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all. Or that he paused to make it clear that he did not want to leave an impression that the government was overconfident about the future. He and his anti-inflation generals had won the initial battle without the support they had expected, only to face the prospect of losing their gains through no fault of their own.

Gains Are Large

Some people may be inclined to think that Mr. Ilsley exaggerates these gains when he mentions that the official cost of living index has been held to an advance of less than two points since price control was established and when he estimates a saving to consumers of $350 millions on their purchases in 1942 and a prospective saving of $850 millions this year should price control be maintained. But even if these figures should require to be discounted the gains remain large and the cost in price subsidies and administrative expenses small by comparison: $68 millions for subsidies last year and an estimated $120 millions this year and about $10 millions a year for administration.

It becomes increasingly apparent that we shall have to continue to guard our supplies and perhaps ration their consumption even after the Axis enemy has been defeated. The draft agreement for a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to take charge of relief and rehabilitation in the countries to be liberated from Axis enslavement and in the more needy countries on our own side, which has been approved by the governments of Britain, the United States, Russia and China and submitted for study by other United Nations governments, and which Mr. Mackenzie King tabled in the House of Commons a couple of weeks ago, provides a pretty good indication that nothing is to be spared in relieving the victims of Hitler and his criminal associates from their suffering and in putting them in the way of reestablishing themselves and their countries. As the Prime Minister said in tabling the draft agreement, all the supplies available to the United Nations will not be adequate for the need.

A conference of representatives of all the United Nations is to be held



On land and on sea, United States fliers have been launching a large-scale aerial offensive against the Japanese in the South Pacific. Leaving an oil slick in her wake, this Jap destroyer zig-zags vainly in an effort to avoid the bombs which are falling thick and fast about her.

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soon to determine the final terms of the proposed agreement, and on these terms the proposed administration will be set up to be in readiness to take charge of relief as soon as occupied territories are liberated by military action. As the initial emergencies are met, relief will merge into rehabilitation. Clearly, the task, which Canada must share with other allied countries, will continue for quite a while after Hitler is disposed of, and just as clearly will make heavy demands on our resources.

Laurentian Terrace

But not the danger of the collapse of price control nor the speeding up of preparations for the attack on the Axis in the fortress of Europe nor anything in the way of post-war problems is the chief interest of Canada's Capital at the moment. For weeks all Ottawa—government, civil service, the ordinary citizenry—has been in a dither over a strictly local problem which nobody seems capable of solving. The low-salaried girls of the civil service, practically all of them wartime temporary employees from the provinces, won't go and live in the brand new residence which the government has built and furnished for them.

For our own part we feel it serves the government right. It went out and coaxed or dragged thousands and thousands of girls from all over the country to Ottawa to man typewriters and filing cabinets in war departments, and when it got them here it left them to root for themselves for virtually non-existent furnished rooms or boarding houses, paid them hardly enough to cover the cost of these when finally they could obtain shelter by persuading people to take them in. Only in the fourth year of the war when the plight of the girls provoked public indignation and after the letter columns of the local papers had been filled for two years with pleas that something be done, did the government interest itself in the matter. Last fall it started building a residence to accommodate a few hundreds of the girls and thereby relieve the congestion. This residence—quite a good looking building overlooking the driveway and the Ottawa and Gatineau Rivers and the Gatineau Hills and nicely named Laurentian Terrace—was completed and ready for occupancy some weeks ago. And only a relatively few of its rooms are occupied, although before its completion the management committee had received applications from two or three times as many girls as it could hold.

Australian and American forces surging forward in the new Southwest Pacific offensive continually encounter the many difficulties of jungle warfare. Here troops cross a creek in an area shattered by machine gunfire.

Too Many Rules?

Civil service organizations, in memorials to the government and in statements to the papers, claim the reason the residence remains unoccupied is that the lower-paid girls cannot afford to pay the rates being asked on the salaries the government is paying them. As the rates seem fairly moderate—$8 a week for room and three meals where a room is shared by two girls, $9 or $9.50 where a girl has a room to herself—the government would seem to have something to answer for in bringing these girls to Ottawa and not paying them enough to live on.

But word goes round, supported by stated cases, that the room and board rate in relation to salary is not the only reason the girls are shunning Laurentian Terrace, that another reason is objection to rules and restrictions which the government has seen fit to impose on those who avail themselves of the accommodation. Particularly a rule requiring them to be home by midnight. This objection is hardly surprising in view of trends and habits of present day social life. Clearly it is no uncommon thing for quite nice young girls in Ottawa and everywhere else to remain out later than midnight when they feel like it, and their parents seem to make little if anything of it.

We may be wrong, of course, but we feel that if the government has any right to exercise responsibility for the private goings and comings of its employees merely because it provides living accommodation for them when its building restrictions results in a shortage of commercial accommodation, then it has a prior responsibility for paying them enough to enable them to support themselves properly.

Anyway, Laurentian Terrace is in the way of becoming a white elephant, and the government seems to be entirely stumped by the problem of how to prevent it.

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WORLD OF SPORT

Some of the Century's Greatest

BY KIMBALL McILROY

IN the sports column of a recent issue of the army newspaper *Khaki*, the writer (of that, not this, column) discusses someone's selection of the six greatest sporting events of the current century and adds another selection of his own. He admits that he may be starting a controversy and thereby qualifies himself as one of our finest contemporary masters of understatement.

The urge to select lists of greats is a basic one and like the wearing of zoot suits seems motivated by a desire to bring down upon the selector's head a large quantity of unfavorable comment. Everyone who has any conceivable excuse for doing so, and a lot of people who don't, foist their opinions on a defenceless public. The picking of all-star teams is the classic example.

If picking a list of this sort is fun, ripping apart someone else's list is even more fun. Anyone can do it, too.

The two selectors quoted in *Khaki* each start out with a choice in boxing. One picks the Dempsey-Firpo fight and the other Henry Armstrong's simultaneous possession of three world titles. Obviously these men don't know what they're talking about. The Dempsey-Firpo fight was spectacular and lured a lot of dough into the till, but the result was pretty much a foregone conclusion. Henry Armstrong's admirable achievement can hardly be termed an "event". It was a series of events, none of them of especially outstanding greatness.

No, if you've got to find a great boxing event you think immediately of either of two bouts. One was when Jimmy Braddock, fresh off relief, won himself a title from Max Baer, and the other when Max Schmeling (Boo!) knocked out the supposedly invincible Joe Louis by the simple expedient of hitting him repeatedly with a punch for which Joe was widely and unfavorably known as a sucker. Both bouts were upsets and both packed lots of what has come to be called drama.

The two selectors each take a fling at rugby (U.S. football) too. The choices are the 73-0 win of the Chicago Bears over the Washington Redskins for the pro title a couple of years back, and Fritzie Hanson's great game in Hamilton even farther back.

73-0 Isn't Good Football

The last disqualifies itself because the game itself did not stand out particularly. The first fails because when anybody gets beaten 73-0 that isn't really very great football. Of Canadian games there are a couple that could be anybody's choices. Dates are pretty difficult to recall when there aren't any references at hand, but it must have been about seven years ago when a young Ottawa team fought a game but losing battle against Sarnia for the Eastern title and gave most of the customers the thrill of their lives. And it was a couple of years later that Winnipeg made the unhappy decision to coast on a one-point lead against Argos and ended up so far in the hole that people were a week digging them up again. Either game would do on any list.

In the matter of golf, the two selectors are virtually in agreement, inasmuch as both select the same thing: Bobby Jones' "Grand Slam" the year he took every event in sight. There's no arguing about this, except to wonder if by its very nature any golf tournament can pack the punch required here. Golf is an excellent game and very fine exercise, but the action seems a little slow on occasion.

For some inexplicable reason both boys drag swimming into it. The choices: Gertrude Ederle crossing the Channel and George Young winning the famous Wrigley event at Catalina. All this just goes to show that you can't judge an event by its publicity. People are still talking about the 1919 World Series, but it's not the sterling quality of the play that keeps it fresh in their minds.

Miss Ederle did a very courageous thing, but the house was kept to a minimum, one rowing and one handing her food. And if memory serves Mr. Young received most of his fame for getting to California on a motorbike. Furthermore, neither of these events aroused any attention at all until they were over. It seems like selecting someone who has just gone over Niagara Falls in a barrel.

Man O' War

Both lists have a word to say for horse racing. Three beasts are mentioned and none of them is Man O' War. Perhaps the honest selectors labor under the delusion that the present century began somewhere back around 1930. Furthermore, there are a large number of admirers of horseflesh on the hoof who will tell you that in the best horse races the jockey doesn't ride on the horse. These citizens will never have heard of Seabiscuit and War Admiral and furthermore they don't give a damn.

Lastly, one of the lists remembers that there is also a game, usually played in the summertime, called baseball. He thinks that Lou Gehrig's long record of consecutive games should be included. Lou's record was something for the books, granted, but it could hardly be termed an event. Baseball has contributed a number of great games and an even larger number of great incidents. There was the time they called the ageing Grover Cleveland Alexander in from a neighborhood pub to face in succession Ruth, Gehrig, and Lazzeri, and he struck them all out. There was the time the same Babe Ruth, irritated by the booing of an out-of-town crowd, with two strikes on him, pointed significantly to the centrefield fence and walloped the next pitch over it. There was the greatest moment of them all, in reverse, when Mickey Owen dropped his famous third strike to lose a key game which was already won.

Lester Patrick

And how about hockey? How about the time when Lester Patrick substituted himself in a Stanley Cup goal for the injured Lorne Chabot and proceeded to win the game? How about the first of those long, all-night affairs, when Toronto and Boston played until the early hours of the morning at sudden death?

There are other sports and in each of them there have been contests elevated by something to a level far above the normal. No one can recall them all and no one can have seen them all. But everyone can talk about them and practically everyone does.

However, at the risk of being reiterative and boring our faithful reader, we cannot but point out that there is one event of the sporting world this century which stands head and shoulders above the rest. It is amazing, it is incredible, it is thrilling. Such a thing has never happened before and is most unlikely ever to happen again. Even now there are those who don't believe it and who put the whole thing down to newspaper propaganda.

We refer, of course, to that startling and unique event, the appearance in first place in the International League standings of the Toronto Maple Leafs. Here, truly, is something, and it wasn't mentioned on either list of selection.

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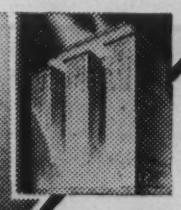

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Health Plan is Fine, but What About Hospitals?

BY D. P. O'HEARN

Canada's Health Insurance Plan is designed to cover every resident of the Dominion. Under existing conditions this is impossible. We haven't enough doctors and hospitals to provide the benefits that it proposes, particularly in the rural areas. And, as this article points out, no provision has been made for meeting the shortages.

THERE is one obvious omission in the Report of the Advisory Committee on Health Insurance, at present being studied in Ottawa. The Report is most thorough in laying down plans for a public health system, with costs, benefits, scope and administration worked out to decimals, but it does not provide any remedy for the shortage of hospitals and doctors in the Dominion.

As it is at present, even with medical services a luxury to many people, there aren't enough hospitals and doctors to go round (and there weren't before the war). Health Insurance has been proven to mean a great increase in the demands on medical services. We might accept the urban districts as well enough supplied with doctors and hospital facilities to reasonably take care of increased demands, which is a doubtful presumption, but there is no doubt that there are large rural areas in which the Health Plan can not hope to do its job with present facilities. Lack of provision to meet this situation would appear to be an oversight on the part of the Advisory Committee which drafted the Report.

The Report makes most definite its intention to cover all residents of Canada with the benefits of the proposed plan, yet, as its own charts point out, there are certain rural areas in the Dominion which have no hospital facilities at all. The situation is most prevalent in Quebec, but there are also districts in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario where many farm families are not within practical reach of hospitals.

These Are the Extreme

The Report's charts mark these districts with great black squares, some of them in highly settled districts. In Quebec, along the St. Lawrence River, approaching Quebec City, one of these squares covers an area of four thousand square miles. There is another on the shore of the Baie de Chaleur that stretches along the coast for a hundred and fifty miles. In Nova Scotia the southern end of Cape Breton Island is almost completely blacked in, and even in Ontario, Addington County, and part of Lennox, are for all practical purposes without facilities.

These districts are the extreme. Life and death goes on in them without any benefit of hospital care. But there are other sections where the situation, if not so complete, is at least acute, and where distance, and sometimes congestion, mean that hospitalization is only a minor blessing and cannot possibly be the common benefit that the Health Insurance Plan would provide.

There is no survey of medical personnel available to illustrate the equivalent situation regarding doctors, but then again one is not so necessary for we are more familiar with the extent of the shortage of doctors, both now and before the war. The situation is particularly pronounced in the west, where farsighted local government has provided much more adequate hospital facilities than in the east, but has never been able to attract enough doctors to properly service the institutions and the scattered population.

It seems certain that hospitalization, particularly, will call for financing that isn't covered in the Report's proposals and which will prove difficult. In the districts without hospital facilities at present, the problem is mainly money. Rural hospitals are practically all under municipal sponsorship and administration. (Private and semi-public organizations have never shown a tendency to establish hospitals in other than urban centres, except in Quebec, where religious orders are active in some of the more remote areas.) The usual procedure is for the municipality to provide the hospital building, and for the province to then contribute a certain amount towards the annual operating expenses. In the neglected areas the municipalities have usually been too poor to make the initial expenditure.

A Subsidy?

In most of the cases a subsidy seems the only way to provide the needed facilities. In some instances co-operative enterprises, which have been successful in the west under government urging, might under similar direction rise to meet the need in the east. But the west, compared to the areas concerned in the east, is relatively wealthy, and undoubtedly some financial arrangement will have to be made to provide facilities in the more impoverished eastern districts.

This promises to provide a bone of contention (also a good reason why the Health Insurance Committee didn't tackle a solution to the problem). Health services are constitutionally a provincial responsibility. The Dominion can't be expected to provide the money for subsidizing local hospitalization, and undoubtedly if the Health Report suggested it, it would run into some of the same type of bitter opposition that met the Sirois Report. As for the provinces, it seems unlikely, considering the nature of the present administrations, that they would be willing to provide funds for what many of their constituents would consider charity purposes. The assistance that the provinces provide now, an operating subsidy on a per diem basis, is equally distributed among all the population, and is not the same matter as capital expenditure on buildings to be shared only by a small proportion of residents not able to pay for them themselves.

The situation regarding medical personnel is one in which the Dominion government can take a more active hand. Through the provinces it can legitimately provide scholarships for needy students, and funds for the extension of medical schools and, where necessary, for the establishment of new schools.

The problem is essentially one of recognition of the need. There are many young men, and there will be many more after the war, who will welcome a chance to become doctors. With the government providing assistance (and no public objection can be foreseen here) the supply of doctors should be readily augmented.

Government subsidy to medical education also should make it possible to cope with the problem of attracting younger doctors to country practices. Possibly in the same way as in some South American countries where government sponsored students contract to spend a certain number of years in neglected districts after graduation. This plan has been proven successful, and it has been found that after the contract period many of the doctors settle in the areas to which they have been assigned.

There has been no severe criticism intended here for the Health Insurance Report, or of the Committee which drafted it. The recommendations of the report, based on the most complete survey of public health ever made in Canada, have been given the badge-of-merit of practically universal acceptance. Some action, it seems, however, might have been expected on the two questions discussed, particularly on provision for more doctors. And in this regard it is interesting to note that the Canadian Medical Association has already made representations to the Commons' Social Security Committee to have provision for medical scholarships included in the proposed health bill.

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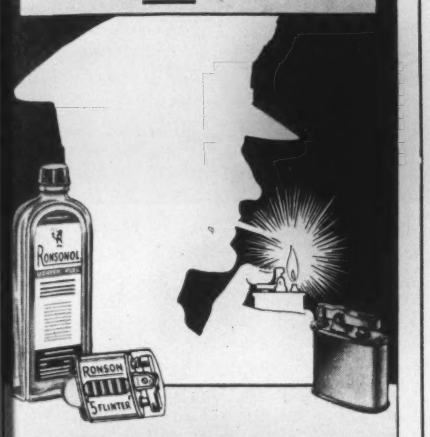

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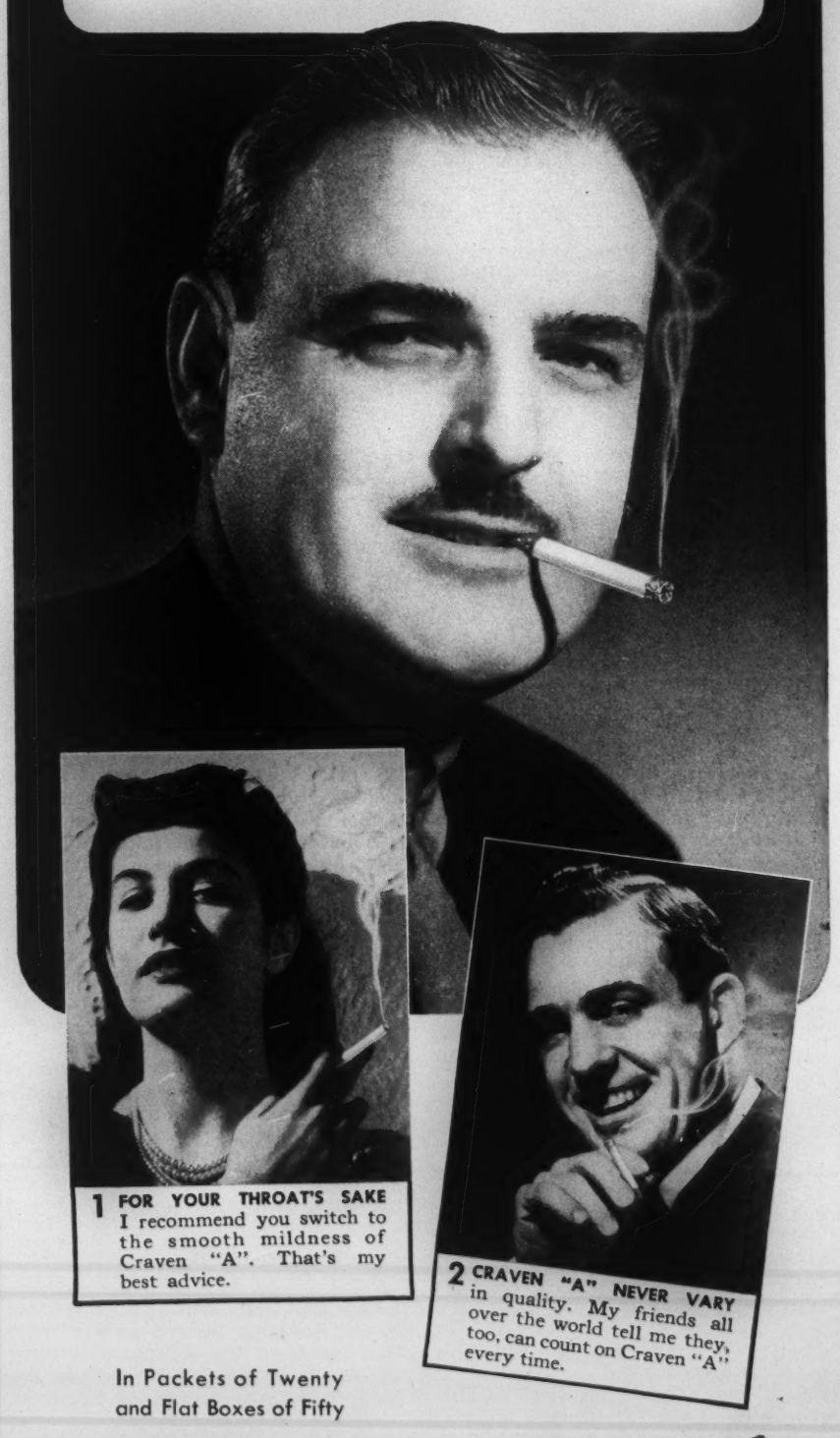

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THE HITLER WAR

Meaning Of The German Attack In Russia

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

HOWEVER interesting our new war moves may be, the offensive in the Solomons and the impending leap across the Central Mediterranean, they do not contain hope for an early ending of the war. Quite the opposite, I think; they are reminders of the slowness with which large amphibian operations develop, and the delays which we may meet. For the Americans originally hoped to be in Rabaul by last Christmas, and are probably still several months away; while few of us expected when we went into North Africa last November that we would spend the whole of this year conquering Italy.

If this is pessimism, then I believe a little pessimism may be a salutary corrective to the bounding optimism of recent weeks. It remains possible that Germany will be out of the war within six months to a year, and Japan within two years. But it is not this laborious process of island-hopping, in Mediterranean and Pacific, which holds out this possibility.

Bombing Will Decide

With Germany it is the destruction of her war industry and the hammering of her home front morale by our heavy bombers, coupled with the strain of maintaining the vast front in Russia and guarding the whole of Europe. With Japan it will be the same kind of bombing, from bases in China and the North Pacific, coupled with the strain of the front in China, the guarding of the vast conquered territories, and the defeat of her fleet by the American and British navies.

If it were not for our strategic air power, with which we can strike directly at the heart of the enemy, our latest move in the Solomons and those coming in the Mediterranean would indeed only confirm how many more years the war might last.

Contrary to this view, a great many people seem to have felt lately—doubtless helped on by the wily German propaganda—that the great cross-Channel invasion of Hitler's "Fortress" which was to strike the war's decisive blow, would be launched any day, probably coupled with a Russian offensive in the east. From many indications, including the wording of the Soviet second anniversary communiqué, I doubt if this is even definitely fixed for this year.

Opportunity Slips By

The Soviet communiqué declared that "everything now depends upon the manner in which our Allies will exploit the favorable situation by creating a second front in Europe... To miss the opportunity afforded by the favorable conditions now prevailing for the opening of this front in 1943, to be late with the opening of it, would be a serious setback for our common cause."

It would, indeed; yet it does look as though our best opportunities for 1943 had already slipped by. The supreme opportunity came in the first quarter of this year when the enemy was gripped in the great debacle in Russia. The Germans themselves best know how vulnerable they were then, and General Dietmar and their other leading commentators have since admitted it. Yet because of a gross over-estimate of French resistance in North Africa we were unready to exploit our immediate success through the seizure of Tunis and Bizerte.

So the Germans were able to hold us at arms length all through their winter and spring crisis by the dispatch of a moderate-sized army to Tunisia. Always tending to extremes, they were however over-encouraged by their success in this holding action. Strengthening their Tunisian force, they appear to have counted on it and their U-boat effort to avert our invasion of the continent for this whole season. Mr. Churchill has revealed for instance, probably on the strength of captured documents and the interrogation of prisoners, that the Germans counted on holding Tunisia until August.

When both Tunisia and the U-boat threat collapsed suddenly under our blows in May, we were presented with another opportunity. Italy, severely shaken, lay open to a bold occupation. Instead—and I am quite conscious that this is only an armchair view—we have over-prepared again, according the Italians the respect due to Germans. We have delayed, flattering Pantellaria with a blasting which might have given us Sardinia, until, as reports from many quarters confirm, the Germans have carried out a broad redisposition of force, and moved in some strength into Italy, just as they did into Tunisia.

Admitted, the Germans have much shorter lines of communication than we have to this sector. Yet I think we must also admit that once again they have shown a more ferocious energy than ourselves, and a great adaptability in altering their strategy. With their capability for adopting new ideas without reservation, they appear to find a final great hope for pulling something out of the war, by smashing our invasion efforts, and discouraging us into accepting a compromise peace.

Final German Hope

One should be careful, therefore, about characterizing their latest propaganda line at home, that "all they have to do is hold large mobile striking forces at strategic points and, after we have landed a considerable force, sweep us into the sea", as mere whistling in the dark. Naturally, there are other situations which they would prefer to their present beleaguered one, waiting for invasion at a number of places which they cannot exactly foretell. Yet, as far as an Allied landing in the north or south of France goes, at any rate, their position is very strong and should not be under-estimated for a moment.

Because our High Command fully realizes this, and is not going to fall for the German game, I rather doubt—and I find some confirmation for this in the Soviet statement—whether it has definitely decided on such a major invasion of the German "Fortress" this year.

I think that it is because they sense this that the Germans have begun their string of invasion date predictions. The idea seems to be that the Allied peoples and the conquered populations will have their hopes built up for each new date, and dashed when nothing materializes. It might be a good idea for our publicists to give less attention to these dates, the latest of which has been fixed for July 14, the French national holiday. They are Goebbels' dates, not ours.

Our Probable Plan

Our plans, I fancy, call for more limited invasion moves, further from the heart of the German military power, at points where we can exploit the growing German transport weakness, and where our troops and staffs can gain the needed battle experience without plunging all-out into the desperate risk of the great invasion. Sardinia, Sicily and Crete, with Southern Italy and Greece, fall rather obviously into this category. The extremely difficult and hazardous cross-Channel move, it appears more and more, is to wait until there is a clear sign that Germany is cracking.

If this forecast is found disappointing, then the balance may be restored by contemplating once again that phase of our attack on Germany which is proving successful beyond our expectation, or the enemy's fears: our bombing of his cities and factories. Here is the catch in the German plan of sitting tight in their walled "fortress" and waiting for us. *The fortress has no roof*, and on German heads, on German industry and transport, is crashing down month by month a weight of explosive which appears capable of altering all other German military calculations.

In this most important of all war theatres, we are doing extremely well. From this bombing everything else may follow, as soon as Germany is again submitted to the strain of heavy fighting in the field.

Meanwhile, if the unhappy people of continental Europe, or most of them, may remain unrelieved through another winter, at least the massing of our large forces in Western and Southern Europe will relieve the Russians and prevent any major German offensive in the east this summer. The Germans know that the one thing necessary to bring all our invasion plans into motion on the largest scale would be for them to become committed to heavy action in Russia.

German Drive in Russia

This much was written when the news came in of the launching of a German attack against the Kursk salient, and I shall not change it. Until there is more information, I am inclined to think that both the German attack and the unusually prompt Soviet announcement of it, and stress on its extent, may be intended to hasten our major invasion move.

The Soviets have, of course, completely justifiable grounds for doing this, and if we should not open that much desired "second front" in Europe, in strength, this year, our relations with them will suffer. On the other hand, if we opened it prematurely and ran into disaster the repercussions among our own people and in the occupied countries would be severe. So that one can only leave this grave matter for our political and military leaders to decide upon.

In the meantime I assume that the action on the central front in Russia is a limited one, intended to engage the Soviet forces, forestall any Soviet plan for a summer offensive co-ordinated with our action, and perhaps take Kursk and wipe out the enemy salient reaching towards the Dnieper.

Japs Eye Vladivostok

It is also possible that the German attack in Russia is connected with the report of Japanese troop movements in Manchuria. As stated above Japan's greatest danger is not from our laborious island-stepping expeditions, still 2000 miles away in the north and 3500 miles in the southeast, but from our bombing of her cities and industries. This might be done from central China, after the reopening of the Burma Road next winter, but never to the extent to which it could be done from the nearby bases in the Soviet Maritime Provinces, so accessible to American bombers ferried from Alaska.

Is the removal of the threat of these Siberian bases worth to the Japanese the risks of taking on still another powerful enemy? If so, then they must know that this year gives them their last sure chance of striking at Russia while the bulk of her power is engaged in Europe, and their last sure chance before the United States and Britain turn their full naval and air power to the Pacific.

The impending war against Russia was for years *the* war to a powerful section of the Japanese army, and the country's favorite bugaboo was the threat of Soviet bombers from Vladivostok. Nothing could be less surprising than if the Jap militarists should decide to attempt the seizure of the Maritime Provinces now, thus removing this long-standing threat and rounding out their grandiose plan of conquest.

Contrasted with this, how remote is the threat from American operations now under way in the Solomons and New Guinea. There is something of the defensive and something of the offensive about this show. It is a delayed sequel to the original attack on Guadalcanal, which was made to relieve the threat to the shipping lane to Australia; and to the Buna campaign, which was undertaken to secure Port Moresby and relieve the threat of invasion from Australia. Rabaul was the hub for both of these threats, and it is the objective of the present operation.

Once in Rabaul

But once in Rabaul the Americans would be in a position to do the threatening, this time to the main Jap South Pacific base of Truk and the communication line leading out through it to the Marshall and Gilbert Islands. This threat would be greatly intensified if the Americans were to move, later in the year, from Midway back into Wake, on the far side of the mandated islands.

In the North Pacific the resumption of the bombing of Kiska forecasts an early assault on that last remaining Jap outpost in the Aleutians. Should these three operations be carried out—Rabaul, Wake and Kiska—the Pacific front line would be pushed forward, not near enough for effective bombing of Japan, but possibly near enough to bring the Jap Navy to decisive action next year.

The Poles, and the United Nations, have suffered a heavy loss in the death of General Sikorski in a plane crash at Gibraltar. He was returning from an inspection of the new Polish Army of some 75,000 men which has been formed in the Near East during the past year from soldiers brought out of Russia, and armed with British and American equipment. The general declared it now "a fully modern army"; doubtless we shall hear a good deal about it before very long.

In rallying this force, and the force which helped guard Scotland during Britain's peril, and the Polish divisions which fought in the Battle of France, as well as a navy which now includes a cruiser and 7 destroyers, and an air force which is greater than when Poland was attacked in 1939, General Sikorski has performed a service to his countrymen and his allies which they will not forget.

Many people seem to have jumped to the conclusion that sabotage was responsible for the accident, and that "someone" has conveniently removed Sikorski from the scene, as an embarrassment to good relations between Russia and the Western Allies. The details of the accident have not been published, but in the first place Sikorski was by no means a bar to good relations with Russia, but on the contrary was one of the most moderate of the Polish leaders, and much criticized by extreme nationalists for his trip to Russia immediately after the German attack in June 1941, to negotiate a "new deal" with the Soviets.

In the second place, it would be hard to imagine an aerodrome better guarded against sabotage than one within the very fortress of Gibraltar. Thirdly, this is an extremely restricted airfield, scarcely more than a one-way flight strip 1200 yards long. It will be recalled that Buzz Buerling's Liberator also crashed here; and it seems that the Sikorski take-off was in the dark. It looks like the sort of accident which was bound to come sometime when so many of our leaders are flying hither and yon.

General Giraud should be in Washington by the time this is read, probably after a stop-over in Martinique to reason with the stubborn and misguided Admiral Robert.

There appear to be two main purposes of Giraud's visit to the States, to give further official American sanction to his choice as French Commander-in-Chief — something which will in the end react against him among his own countrymen who are becoming most sensitive to infringements of their sovereignty—and to carry on detailed discussions with American military authorities over the arming of the French forces in North Africa.

The arming of about 100,000 of these troops is now under way, under Eisenhower's guidance, but the latest report has it that the number is to be expanded to 400,000. This brings us to the heart of the whole dispute between de Gaulle and Giraud over the reorganization of the French Army. The question is not, as many suppose, chiefly whether de Gaulle or Giraud shall control it.

What De Gaulle Wants

The real question is whether the available *French* fighting men in North Africa, 100,000 at the most, should be used in the traditional manner to form cadres of officers, noncoms and technical troops for a large army filled out with native Arabs and Moors and Senegalese blacks, an army mainly of foot-soldiers with rifles, or whether they should be reorganized, as de Gaulle wants, into a smaller, all-French, fully modern force.

This is, of course, de Gaulle's old plan for the modernization of the French Army, adapted to fit the present circumstances and human resources. But there is more to it. There is the burning desire of the de Gaullists to have a French force equal in quality to modern British, American and Canadian armies, even if small at first, and able to meet the Germans on even terms, restore French confidence and prestige, and form the core of a new *French* Army, as Frenchmen are progressively liberated and able to join it.

If an old model colonial army is put into the field against the German panzers, the de Gaullists are sure that the Germans will not lose the opportunity to single it out for a humiliating defeat. But if the Giraudist Army is not to be designed for fighting the Germans, is it intended for the occupation of France? The resistance movements in France, who have reiterated their support for de Gaulle, are very much concerned over this possibility.

Sir Richard Acland's Plans To Change Britain

BY R. A. CLUFF

Not to be confused with Canada's "Cooperative Commonwealth Federation," for it is no orthodox socialist party, the new party in Britain, the Common Wealth Party, has a most picturesque leader in the person of Sir Richard Acland, and some very interesting ideas.

The author of the article is a resident of London, Ont., who makes a special study of current British politics.

"WE ARE going to see that the ordinary worker and soldier aren't led up the garden path as they were after the last war."

Such, in rather flowery language, is the promise given to the troops by Sir Richard Acland, leader of the Common Wealth Party of Great Britain, which recently scored such a smashing victory over the Government-endorsed candidate at Eddisbury.

Sir Richard is the scion of a landed family whose records stretch back to 1600, with a baronetcy created in 1643 for services rendered to the Royalist cause. The present representative, whose grandfather held a seat in Mr. Gladstone's cabinet, is advocating the abolition of capitalism and capitalists and the national ownership of land; and he has thrown all his considerable energies into a "popular front" movement. Which is to say that the progress of Sir Richard Acland is a nice illustration of the quaint way in which revolution, in England, is stripped of its violence.

"Unser Kampf"

In a book called "Unser Kampf" (Our Plan), which shows no traces of the influence of another famous author with a plan, Sir Richard has bitterly attacked the policies of the Conservative Government.

It is surmised that the freedom allowed the written word over there would cause our Canadian censors to raise eyebrows and draw deep shuddering breaths. "I have no illusions," he writes, "about those peple who, as a body, now control our destinies. . . Sub-consciously they cannot believe that any other system than their own can represent anything else than the complete disappearance of civilization. . . In this country the owners have a party with a mass basis under their control. It is called the Conservative party and happens to rule the country, and already in a thousand ways we can see it chiselling away into our ordinary liberties. Nor can there be the least doubt that if we were to come out of this war victorious . . . and it were a choice, as it would be, between adopting a plan which would make impossible the sort of lives one sees illustrated in *The Tatler*, and imposing slashing wage cuts together with the restrictions on liberty which these would make necessary, the overwhelming majority of our ruling class would work for the latter, not from conscious wickedness, but because they sincerely identify the end of the *Tatler* clique with the end of civilization."

You have already guessed that Sir Richard is very kindly disposed to the Beveridge report. "Every vote for our candidate is a vote for the Beveridge Report" was in fact their slogan in the Eddisbury election campaign.

Sir Richard has nothing startlingly new to offer in his economic policies, but as they are quite socialistic in trend and as he may conceivably be in a position to prove them in practice they are of first-rate importance to any citizen of the Empire concerned. His book has a disconcerting unevenness of style. A great part is written in the Sydney Webb and G. D. H. Cole tradition, but some of it is reminiscent of the tremulous earnestness of Y.M.C.A. secretaries I have known.

His Way Co-operation

"Quite seriously," he says, after a tremendously impressive plea for understanding, "quite seriously, though, do you *really* mean to help. If so I would be glad to hear from you at the House of Commons or through Penguin Books, Harmondsworth." Sir Richard preaches (that is the just word) a new morality in business and politics as well as in religion. He is impatient with an economy that advocates competition instead of co-operation.

"The trouble with free competition," he points out, "is that somebody is apt to win. When somebody wins no-one else can ever compete with him again on equal terms. It is pathetic to hear small traders ask for free competition and no more Woolworths. Woolworth is just a small trader who has won. The conflict of economic with religious teaching cannot be reconciled and as long as we attempt to live in a society based upon this fundamental contradiction we will inevitably suffer from inequality, envy, malice, greed, and,—in one form or another —from unending strife. . . The problem of overproduction can only be solved by the creation of a new class of consumers and a more widespread system of distribution. . . Since the last war as a nation we have not loved our neighbors as ourselves. We have allowed all sorts of things to happen to Manchurians, Austrians, Czechoslovakians, and Albanians which we would never have allowed to happen to ourselves."

Not a Pacifist

He is reported to have said recently that he wants to amalgamate the Russian economic system with our own democratic political system, but it is interesting to note that, while he did not at the time understand, he did not condone the invasion of Finland; he points out, however, that if Britain had been the only capitalist state in the world and the county of Kent had been an independent little socialist republic with its frontiers within twelve miles of the heart of Britain's industrial area, we would have been in much the same position as Russia found itself with Finland.

"As soon as the Russians started their experiment we attacked them. We fought a war against them, supporting every one of their enemies. We gave it up in the end, not because our Government wanted to, but because the dockers refused to load the *Jolly Roger* with arms for Poland. Never since then have our rich men ceased to loathe the Russians and to dread the possibility that we might one day follow their example. Let us be quite honest—millions of us have openly hoped that some day Germany would go East." We find this very interesting reading in the light of recent events.

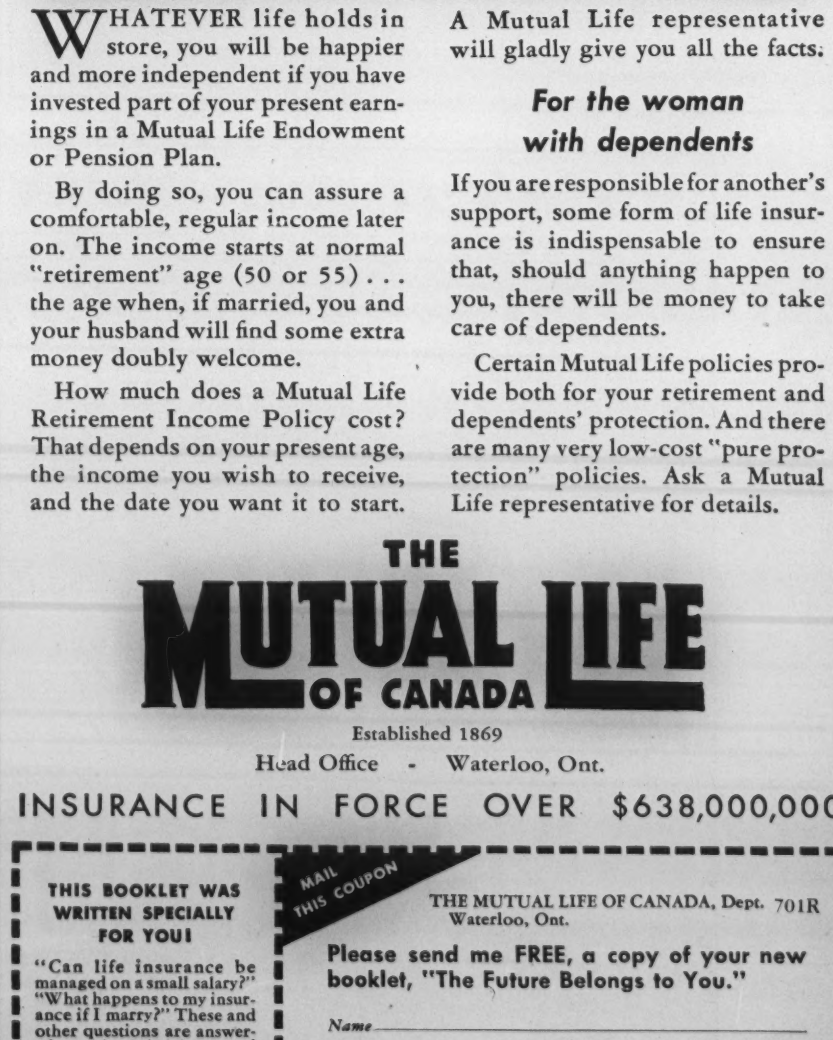
He wants us to find practical expression for all our professions of religious aims, but he is not a pacifist. "Where does the Bible command us to turn someone else's cheek, or, if we find a man who would take someone else's coat, to hand him someone else's cloak also? On the other hand I may quote this, 'I am the good shepherd; the good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep. But he that is an hireling, and not the shepherd, whose own the sheep are not, seeth the wolf coming, and leaveth the sheep and fleeth and the wolf catcheth them, and scattereth the sheep'."

Smash Hitler

He has evidently little enough respect for the nation whose only concern is for self-defence; and of course we realize that while any animal will find courage to fight for its life a man of our civilization may submit to force directed only against himself, feeling that he is strong enough to endure, but will resist with all his strength and fortitude any attempt to enslave and corrupt the weak and helpless. He wants to fight the war to the end against Hitler and his gang. "We want to smash the thing which utterly despises working men and desires to 'educate' them into stupidity so that they may spill their blood winning soil for the honor and glory of the German Fuehrer."

It is difficult to make an estimate of the author of such a book. It can be deduced that he is honest and fearless and full of the best intentions, but whether he has sufficient political acumen and practical sagacity to carry them out remains to be seen. There is a detailed exposition of a scheme with loud speakers to exhort the deluded Germans right out of the trenches which does nothing to strengthen one's faith in his realistic viewpoint. He plays with the idea of an army composed of all the nations and recruited from "privates, N.C.O.'S, lieutenants and perhaps a captain" but no generals, to be sent to Canada (perhaps he thinks we have no capitalists here), taught Esperanto, and drilled into an army of internationalists to protect the reign of common ownership on earth.

If one believed that Sir Richard Acland might very well be the type of man to have led the Children of Israel out of Egypt, it does not necessarily follow that one would trust him to lead an army force out of a Dunkirk. It is an admirable book, however, and should be read carefully as a courageous facing of facts that are always evaded and a sincere attempt to translate the precepts of our religion into the practice of our daily life, including our politics.



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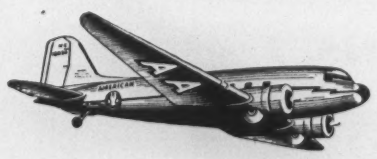

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Will Controls Continue in Post-War Canada?

BY ANNE FROMER

Will Canada's economic controls — the rules, the restrictions and the rationing that determine the wartime life of the dominion—disappear with peace?

The most likely answer by the man in the street is—yes. The probable decision of the Canadian government is—no.

The reasons why, are enunciated in this article.

THE Canadian way of life—war-time style—is regulated by more than 100 emergency boards, commissions and administrations, departments, committees and managements, controllerships and councils.

The majority of Canadians probably believe that the last shot of the war will signal the dissolution of these bodies; that price ceilings will tumble, frozen wages will thaw, rationing be buried under a landslide of consumer goods, and currency control relax.

Probably no government spokesman would say otherwise at this time, but the fact is that high officials are now studying a detailed plan of the mechanics of transition from war to peace, which would retain, for a period of months, perhaps years, a majority of existing controls.

The report, now ready for study by government officials has been submitted by the Committee on Reconstruction under Dr. Leonard Marsh, author of "Canada's Beveridge plan".

The case for the retention of war-time controls is not intended to give the government a means for perpetuating powers it could hardly have acquired without violent opposition in time of peace, but from a growing realization among post-war planners, based on experiences which led to the imposing of these regulations, that the transition from a war to a peace economy would be accompanied by chaos if this period were not regarded as great a "crisis" as during an actual "state of war".

Take rationing: Many foodstuffs, such as tea, coffee and sugar, which could be imported in large quantities as soon as the seas were safe for shipping, might be removed immediately from the rationed list. But a number of other items, not previously rationed because their manufacture had virtually ceased, might have to be rationed while they remained scarce during the production "change-over" from the manufacture of war goods. Electrical appliances, radios, refrigerators are examples.

Priorities to Continue

Government allocation by "priority" of many key industrial supplies may prove to be as essential during the post-war "retooling" period as it is under present conditions, since in these months strategic materials will be in demand for converting factories in a volume greater than during any similar wartime period.

Price ceilings, made necessary by a vastly increased national war-time income reacting on a diminishing supply of consumer goods, may be even more essential as a preventive of inflation in the postwar than it is now.

When peace comes, Canada's national income may have reached the record sum of $7,000,000,000 and undoubtedly the supply of consumer goods will be at its lowest ebb. If price ceilings were immediately removed, officials point out that runaway inflation would be virtually inevitable.

In addition to high wages and voluntary savings, consumers would then be able to cash in war bonds and compulsory savings, and use this loose currency to bid against each other for an inadequate stock of goods.

The post-war planners are acutely aware that labor is their biggest single problem. They foresee a tendency on the part of employers to cut wages and lay off help "once war orders are a thing of the past and the atmosphere of patriotic wartime pressures are over." Such action, naturally, would lead to serious unrest.

Two interlocking courses of action are being studied to remedy this possibility. For the immediate post-war period, it is thought it might be necessary to go so far as to continue making planes and tanks and guns in a "tapering-off" process, even though there were no immediate demand for these supplies of war.

Public Works

This period would be superseded by a permanent employment policy, including programs for public works, reforestation, waterways, drainage schemes, building of schools, health clinics and scores of other employment-giving projects, the basic feature of which would be that none were of the "relief type".

The government boards concerned with the operation of war industries would probably be the ones which in modified form, would supervise the operation of such a policy.

National Selective Service machinery, too, would continue in effect. Its post-war job will be the reverse of its wartime function—to re-allocate and re-establish the hundreds of thousands of men and women in the armed forces and in industry. The re-training of these men and women from war-needed skills to occupations of peace will be the responsibility of another "carried-over" organization, the National War Emergency Training administration, which will utilize the same schools across Canada in which it is now training war workers.

The long-range labor program requires, not merely the retention of the National War Labor board, but its expansion. It would become the administrative body for new labor legislation to make union recognition and collective bargaining, federal laws. The board would also be the enforcing authority of the Industrial Disputes Investigation act.

Government Plants

Another, and one of the most interesting, of the proposals for smoothing out the employment chart during the transition period is the rapid conversion of the 13 great government-owned war plants, in which nearly a billion dollars of public money is invested.

It is pointed out that these factories, operated by the department of Munitions and Supply, staffed by hundreds of highly trained managerial and technical personnel, and employing thousands of men and women, would not only continue to give employment to these persons after conversion to making peace-time goods, but would serve as "guinea pigs" for the privately-owned industries returning to "civilian life" under new conditions.

The report claims that "an important lesson of this war is that a Government department can successfully operate a production business and supervise a management which is efficient and loyal."

Half a dozen war agricultural boards will survive the coming of peace by the simple process of dropping one side of their functions and concentrating on the other side. When the agricultural supply board, the bacon board, the dairy products board, the special products board and others were formed, their main purpose was to act as purchasing agents for Britain.

However, to obtain the desired type and proportion of farm products for export, the boards had to become advisory bodies to the farmers. This secondary role, the report proposes, will become their chief function when Britain no longer needs Canadian foodstuffs in wholesale quantities.

As a matter of fact, the boards have already gone a long way in changing the pattern of Canadian agriculture, and have developed trends which will benefit farmers in all parts of Canada.

The last war made the prairies an "all-wheat" region. This war, under the boards' guidance, has turned considerable areas to meat, dairy and mixed farming. It has also brought new important crops to Canada—thousands of acres of sunflowers, for their seed-oil, flax for textiles, milkweed and Russian dandelions for rubber, soybeans for food and plastics.

The need for the Foreign Exchange Control board is not likely to end with hostilities, the report maintains. "Monetary disturbances, uncertainty of export markets, sharply varying balances of trade, frozen sterling credits, Canada's need of purchasing industrial supplies in the United States, and in particular the necessity for regulating the use of the dominion's supply of U.S. dollars", are seen as the chief reasons for continuing exchange control.

Much the same factors will require the retention of the Import Advisory Committee and the Export permit branch—the prevention of dissipation of foreign exchange. In addition, the two authorities will be needed to encourage purchases from those countries in Canada's debt, and to aid in price control by restrictions against excessively high or low priced imports.

The B.N.A. Act

One of the most important of the Import board's functions will be to supplement Canada's tariff policy and forestall disastrous competition with peace-time industries just getting on their feet.

The legality of continuing the measures described above is subject to argument. Most of Canada's war-time controls owe their existence to powers granted by the War Measures Act. In peace time most of them are provincial rights, under clause 16, section 92 of the B.N.A. act, which vests authority over property and civil rights in the provinces.

The war measures act owes its validity to the "doctrine of emergency power" enunciated by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in 1882, and based upon the obligation of the federal government to maintain "peace, order and good government" as outlined in the introductory clause of the B.N.A. act.

On the other hand, a recent decision of the Privy council holds that the War Measures act is effective only for the period in which a proclamation of the governor-general in council declares "a state of war, real or apprehended" to exist.

The report holds that even if the governor general did not proclaim a state of war to have ceased a reasonable time after the war was actually over, a court might still hold that the act no longer had a legal basis and many of the continuing controls were ultra vires.

Two methods are suggested by the report for legalizing the extension of war measures into peacetime. The first is that "the patriotic pressures of wartime might be an ideal moment at which to introduce, after a dominion-provincial conference, a series of amendments to the B.N.A. act which would vest powers in the federal government under emergency conditions short of a state of war."

Secondly, agreements between all the provinces and the dominion to permit the controls to be carried on for an indefinite period after the war, but on a voluntary basis, with enforcement left in the hands of the provinces, which themselves would enact parallel regulations.

Amendment of the B.N.A. act is regarded as a "better and more realistic approach."

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The Dutch Prove That Colonies Can Be Well Run

BY K. B. M. PETERS

The Dutch are not disturbed by any of the present suggestions for major changes in colonial policy. Before the war they had been following a policy of breeding nations where once there had been dominated colonies. They were making the change through a directed economy, without excessive control and mainly by wise leadership. They intend to go back after the war and finish the job.

THERE is a section of opinion today that would make radical changes in policy towards colonies after the war. Its major premise is that colonialism, as we have known it, has only been an excuse for exploitation. One suggestion put forward is that, after the war, a federation should be formed to administer all present non self-governing countries both enemy and allied.

In judging the merits of this proposal it is notable that the wisest colonial administrators of them all, the Dutch, view it with detachment. Netherlands authorities are treating with the usual Dutch conservatism, perhaps even a little more than usual, those who would install new global policy on colonies overnight. In many years of government the Netherlands authorities have found that there are two essential requirements for any successful colonial administration: understanding and patience. They have no faith in the overnight system.

The Dutch Way

In the Netherlands Indies, their chief colonial territory, the Dutch faced a major population problem in the 'twenties. Java, the principal island in the Indies group, has a population approaching fifty million people, mostly native Indonesians, and is the most densely settled area in the world. (It has 800 people to the square mile, in contrast to the *Lebensraum* countries of Japan, with 425, and Germany with 350.)

At the time with which we are concerned, this population was not only already much too large for the resources of the island but it was growing at such a startling rate that the authorities decided that some of the population would have to move to other islands in the group that had more, and better, territory available.

The method of transfer was a problem. A voluntary migration was of course the desirable answer, but there is strong tradition to Indonesian roots.

The authorities didn't try to sell the natives with pretty pictures of streets paved with gold. They used an indirect method. A small group of natives who were in a very poor settlement in Java were induced to go to another island and were well subsidized. Once they were settled, and prosperous compared to their old life, representative members were chosen and sent home on a vacation. The stories they told were the best arguments possible for a further migration. Government representatives following up the visits with motion pictures of the new colonies usually found a number of new would-be emigrants.

Another illustration is the rubber situation.

Many years ago the Dutch changed their colonial policy and decided to breed partner nations, instead of dominated colonies. (The reason for this change of conscience is aside from this present story, we shall simply say that the Netherlands recognized time and tide, in advance of some contemporaries.) A directed economy was planned to bring this new policy into effect, and one of its major principles was to transfer a large share of the total wealth into the hands of the native population. This, however, had to be done without discouraging outside interests from investing the capital which was necessary for the development of the country.

Native Industry

Rubber, needing little capital investment, was a logical field for native industry. The administration distributed some hints, seeds and advice—and waited.

The native product developed slowly, under the corner of the government eye, and found what sale it could in the market, which was largely controlled by foreign interests. The government didn't antagonize these interests by regulation in favor of the natives. It continued waiting until the break came with the depression.

With the world slump, prices dropped and dropped, and production on the foreign estates dropped with them. But the individual and small producers, with their essential living tied up with the rubber crop, kept on as ever. When the imminence of war revived rubber, the small producers emerged with a large share of the market. At the time of the invasion they were producing a fifth of the world's supply. Also, they were well protected. During the time of stress the situation had risen to a point where the administration had to step in and regulate the industry. The resulting controls gave good consideration to the native producers.

In all, from the time the first seeds were planted, this last process took something like forty years to reach a satisfactory state. This is a long wait but, as the Dutch look at it, it is only a short span in the life of a nation. And, throughout, the problem was handled with understanding for both sides, and the many issues involved.

This long view has featured the Netherlands colonial administration. However, when the occasion warranted, it has not hesitated to solve a problem with regulation.

It did this back in the thirties, perhaps with an eye on the forties, to make the islands as far as possible independent for their staple food, rice.

Control If Necessary

At the time the islands were importing ten per cent of their rice from outside countries, and a fall in the world price had brought down the price of the Netherlands-grown product, seriously affecting the economy.

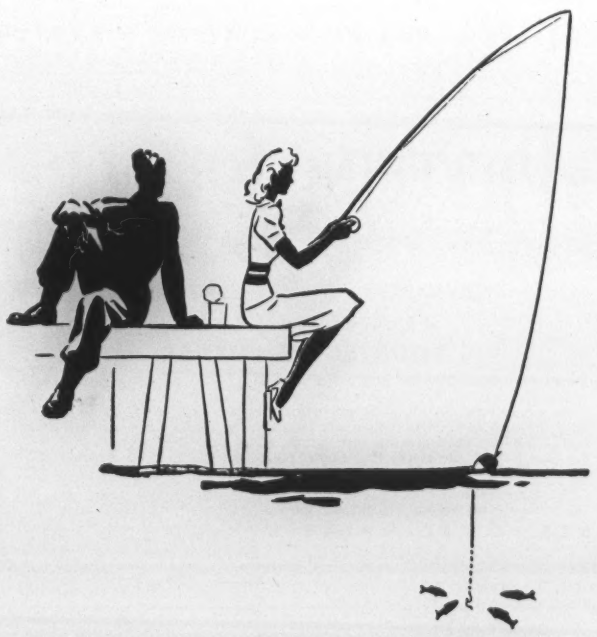
The government met the situation with a counter-vailing duty to benefit the homegrown product. It then encouraged irrigation, seed farms, and other advanced cultivation to increase the native crop. The counter-vailing duty did some damage of the moment in certain quarters, but on this occasion it was damage that had to be done. Under the impetus of the scheme the islands increased production until they were able to dispense with foreign rice in 1940.

At present Netherlands representatives, scattered throughout the world, are working on their plans for the Indies after the war. These plans involve no radical changes, but are concerned with carrying on the policy which was first started years ago, of leading the colonies through a directed economy and political democracy to the stage where they can become full partners.

Just prior to the war the Netherlands Indies were approaching that stage. They were considered an integral part of the Realm of the Netherlands, rather than a colony, had a large measure of self-government through a People's Council which legislated all internal affairs, and were on the verge of being granted full dominion status.

Looking back on the planning, trial and error, and patience that have gone into bringing the Indies to this stage, the Dutch are not disturbed by any radical thought of the present. They are quite sure that colonies cannot be launched without rudders on the sea of self-government as some would advise.

They believe in their own method of direction: looking to partnership as a brother nation and not to exploitation, but always recognizing that capital must be invested in a country for development, and that there must be certain attractions to draw in that capital.



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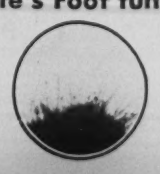
Fungi growing fast—Photomicrograph of Athlete's Foot fungi. This parasitic plant life burrows under the tissues, irritates delicate nerve endings. No wonder Athlete's Foot causes severe pain!



Fungi dead—Photomicrograph shows Absorbine Jr. kills Athlete's Foot fungi as they are reached. No longer can they grow and cause you pain and misery.

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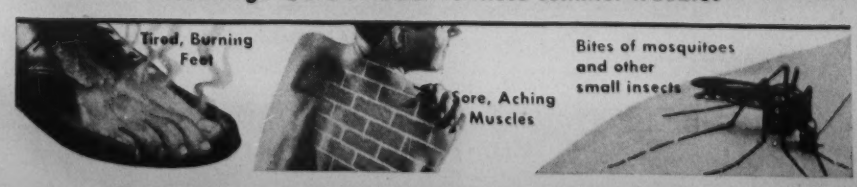

NEW WAR BOOKS

Where We Went Wrong With Germany Last Time

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

WORLD IN TRANCE, by Leopold Schwarzschild. (Fischer, $4.50.)
WE CANNOT ESCAPE HISTORY, by John T. Whitaker. (Macmillans, $3.00.)
THIS AGE OF CONFLICT, by Chambers, Grant and Bayley. (Norton, $3.00.)
VICTORY IS NOT ENOUGH, by E. Ranshofen-Wertheimer. (Norton, $3.00.)

ONE afternoon in the late summer of 1934 I made my way through a courtyard behind the rue de la Faubourg St. Honoré, up two flights and along a twisting passageway, to rap on a nameless door. Inside I met Leopold Schwarzschild, editor of the German emigre weekly *Das Neue Tagebuch*. In this, our first conversation he predicted that Nazism would last for ten years, and invited me to contribute an article.

This brought me the great pleasure and pride of appearing in the same paper as Winston Churchill, who was a frequent contributor to the *Tagebuch* in those days, and an admirer of Schwarzschild's journalism and judgment. As far as I know I never missed reading a number, and never destroyed one, right up until the German invasion threw a curtain of silence over the *Tagebuch*. Although I asked many people who had escaped from France, the first news I ever had of him was the arrival of this new book of his on my desk.

The news was worth waiting for, for *World In Trance*, the story of what happened to all of us after the last peace and how we went wrong in dealing with Germany is, I believe, one of the most brilliant and valuable books of our time. The reason I have been so late with this review is because of the feeling of inadequacy which overtakes me each time I pick it up.

One reads almost incredibly now of how President Wilson and Colonel House forced down the throats of the Allies their idea of an armistice, and an easy peace granted to a "democratized" Germany and secured by an untried League of Nations. What folly shrieks out of the telegrams exchanged between the two Americans while they were achieving this, threatening in October 1918 to negotiate a separate peace with Germany, talking of cutting down "gently" on troop transports, money, food and material until the Allies saw reason, and exulting "Autocracy is dead; long live democracy and its immortal leader!" (House to Wilson) when the German republic was proclaimed.

Clemenceau and Wilson

Clemenceau, in dealing with this sort of mentality, was nearly beside himself. By the end of March 1919 the Peace Conference was headed for a break-up and Wilson for home. Would not Clemenceau just talk things over once more with Wilson? "How can I talk to a fellow who thinks himself the first man in two thousand years to know anything about peace on earth?"

To Clemenceau the war had revealed the terrifying fact that Germany was many times stronger than anyone had dreamed. It had required half of mankind to subdue her. She stood as a colossus alongside a weakening France. Strong measures were needed to deal with this menace. And how wise do Clemenceau's judgments on what to do with Germany, and on what is politically possible considering the nature of man, seem today.

Another notable episode in the handling of Germany after the last war, which appears very different in Schwarzschild's presentation from the popular conception at the time and long afterwards, is the Ruhr occupation. What diatribes we heard then against the French "arch-militarists", kicking around a man who was down! The British Labor Party hastened to declare its solemn solidarity with "the German workers." Actually, the "spontaneous resistance of the German population" was, as in later Nazi days, a carefully-directed effort of the Berlin Government to break the Treaty, using the pacifist sympathies of the British and Americans against the realist Poincaré.

But Poincaré resisted the tremendous pressure brought against him and fought the thing through to the "unconditional surrender" which he had demanded all along from the Germans. Result: the effect of this unconditional surrender on the Germans was greater than even the defeat of 1918. After five years of patting Germany on the back by humanitarians and progressives and recommending that she be treated kindly, one man had seized her by the throat.

"As if by magic six years of reasonableness followed"; the murderous and self-destroying *furor teutonicus* which drove Germany from one extremist move to another was contained for that period while German leaders moved more warily. This seems a good augury for our present policy of demanding unconditional surrender from Germany, especially as the proposal was made by President Roosevelt in a complete reversal of American policy of 1918-19.

"The relatively Golden Age that began immediately after Germany's capitulation in the Ruhr and lasted for six years, might have lasted for sixty." Suddenly, in the terror and chaos of unprecedented impoverishment, it became possible for the Germans to stabilize the mark, as they had been "unable" to do before. Political order was stabilized as quickly and easily. But unfortunately "Poincaré's successors spoiled the cure." Schwarzschild dates the end of France's role as a great power from June 1, 1924, when Poincaré was overthrown.

"Magic House of Paper"

Now came the era of the "Magic House of Paper", from Locarno through two hundred other pacts and agreements, to disarmament. Stresemann discovered that "the most passionate desire of his era was the need to find the world beautiful at any price and to avoid all unpleasantness. . . He became king among the one-eyed men of politics."

To the Crown Prince he wrote that "German policy must be subtle and avoid great decisions" for the present. Locarno had a hypnotic effect on the British and French, and reduced them to a somnambulistic state. But not on Germany: she proceeded to elect the chief of the "war criminals" as president.

From here the story becomes ever more painful. In the interests of "peace" and the precious "spirit of Locarno" the report of the Inter-Allied Military Commission showing that German disarmament was not being carried out satisfactorily and there were even signs of rearmament, was suppressed by the British and French Governments. A British member of the Commission, General Morgan, could not swallow this, and made the truth public. But the Allies preferred to bolster peace with the Kellogg-Briand Pact. And—final folly—with the disarmament of the victors, especially those fanatical French militarists and reactionaries, who wouldn't treat Germany "fairly".

Breaking the Treaty

Perhaps Schwarzschild's most valuable contribution is his account of how the insatiable German nationalists set to work to break the Treaty and the Republic, starting the movement which Hitler later took hold of. Once they had gained from the Disarmament Conference the concession of German "equality in principle", the only difficulty remaining in their path was to get by the period of danger in their rearmament with the maximum speed. To develop and control the full energy of the country for this purpose the German schemers needed Hitler's fanatical following. So they made him chancellor.

Here, as Schwarzschild says, was the Allies' last chance. "It was as though fate said: 'Listen, I am going to do my best for you. I will show you German reality in all its bare ugliness. I will put it under your very nose. I will hit you over the head with it. You shall not be led to a miserable doom by politicians who look like honest burghers, or by generals who look like distinguished cavaliers. . . Once you see Hitler, you will no longer be able to make mistakes—or will you?'"

We did, and I shan't go all through that nightmare of 1933-39 here. Suffice it to say that the account is sustained with brilliance to the end. By the time we had got as far as sanctions against Italy, the whole game, as in chess, had already been lost by the early moves. In Spain Russia's obvious purpose in intervening, the author suggests, was to induce France to intervene as well. At Munich, once again no good move was possible.

Finally, in France in a few weeks of 1940, "a destiny was accomplished in which all the evil of two accursed decades was focussed." No French faction had the right to point at another. No country could accuse crushed France. All of them, in the course of 20 years, had contributed their share. But France's collapse marked the end of this epoch. Britain revived, and America awakened, to such effect that Schwarzschild now declares that "rarely has mankind been better prepared for a tremendous task than it is for the next peace settlement."

It is ours to profit from the terrible fact that we are experiencing the same thing for the second time within a generation. Dispelled forever must be "the dream of 1918, that once this powerful, energetic and highly gifted nation is freed from its bad rulers it will be saved and be as other nations. It will not." Its spirit and instincts have been molded by an age-long tradition, and the process of reform will take generations.

Only the most thorough-going treatment will suffice to cure this extremist nation. Before it can be considered demilitarized, generations will have to pass during which no one has ever held a gun in his hand, or

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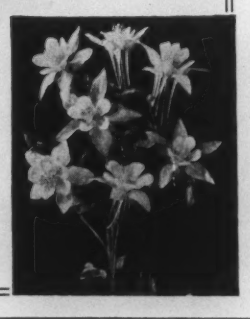

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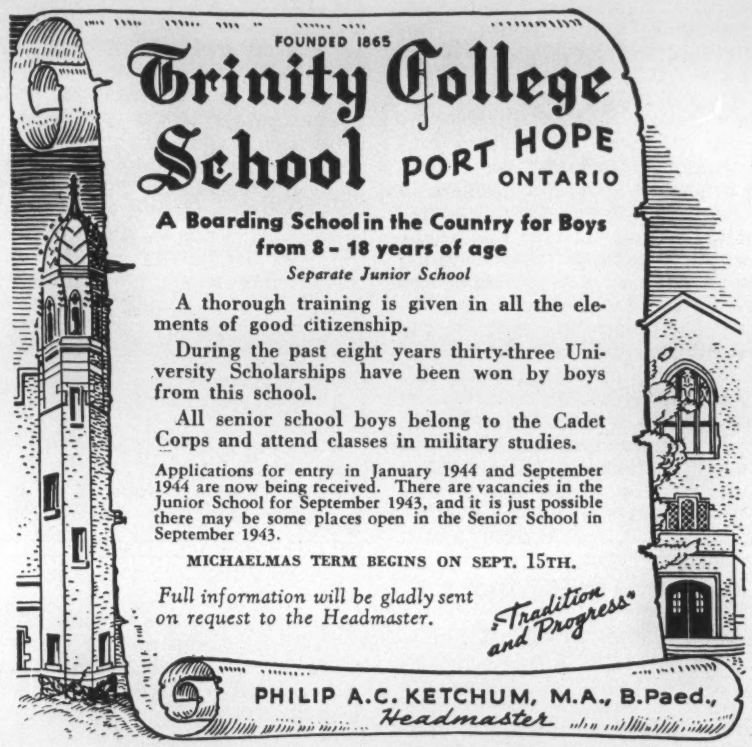

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Almost daily now the mighty forces of the American and British air forces are striking together against the heart of Germany. Here members of a Flying Fortress enter their machine.

crouched behind a machine-gun, or served a cannon or a tank or an aeroplane, or had anything to do with the manufacture of weapons or the handling of troops.

For our part, we must never again succumb to the myth that power and armaments and compulsion are of themselves sinful and evil. They can be the opposite as well. All order, all civilization, all law and dignity, rest on the existence of weapons and power. Nor should we fool ourselves that peace can be maintained without hard work, sacrifice and vigilance on our part.

John T. Whitaker's *We Cannot Escape History* is really a commentary on the period treated by Schwarzschild. And an interesting story it is, enlivened by the personal experiences of one of the most attractive and intelligent of American correspondents.

The chapters on Italy are fascinating, and carrying the story as they do half-way through the war, are probably one of the most reliable accounts we have of the state of that nation today. Whitaker insists that he has seen Italians fight bravely and well in Ethiopia, and that they won the decision in Spain. But when it came to fighting the French, the British and the Greeks in 1940, "they became like cowards." After 19 years of living a lie, their eyes were opened as to the true nature of fascism. "Something killed the little spark that makes a man."

Whitaker on Italy

They knew they had no quarrel with these people, and they detested being allies of the Germans. Once the Germans are being beaten, Whitaker declares, "the Italians will raise daggers against them with incredible fury." Sicily, especially, has always waited enthusiastically for our landing. Mussolini waits in his air raid cellar for the assassin's gun, which is already loaded. In all Italy today he has no more than a few hundred loyal followers.

In the chapters on Russia there is some very plain talk, for Whitaker is not one of those to whom Communist Russia is now as white as it once was black. He is an uncompromising reporter, even when dealing with American policy; and that is surely the acid test. He denies the old standby excuse that America would have acted at the very beginning of the world crisis in Manchuria, if Britain hadn't been unwilling. And he finds the American public still unable to comprehend their direct responsibility for the disaster in the Pacific at the beginning of 1942.

We Cannot Escape History is unquestionably one of the best of the "I saw it happen" books.

The advertisement on the jacket of *This Age of Conflict* says that it "tells in a single volume, but in full scale, the story of a generation of turmoil that has embraced the whole world." That one cannot dispute, for it is a solidly organized history of nearly 1000 closely-printed pages. Frank P. Chambers is chiefly responsible for the book; both he and Bayley are connected with McGill University.

"Over-Filing Sarajevo"

About the incident which unleashed the age of conflict, I occasionally recall the classic story of the American editor who furiously reprimanded a correspondent who had cabled 146 words on the assassination of Franz Ferdinand: "Over-filing Sarajevo." And the authors agree that the so-called causes of the age of conflict were little things beside the revolution which they provoked.

That time, "the people led their leaders to war." "It was as if the expanding wealth and multiplying populations, as if the unconscious boredom of peace over nearly 50 unbroken years, had stored in the nations a terrific potential which only waited for an accident to touch it off."

But it is obviously impossible to follow the authors through this whole turbulent generation, and through all the regions and countries, the political and economic crises, which are dealt with in their pages. In their separate treatment of each nation of Europe after the last war they provide material indispensable to anyone pondering the great question of "what to do next time." In dealing with the ever-difficult question of Soviet Russia they show an admirable detachment.

The writing job is capable throughout, and excellent in many places. Here is a book for the library of all with a more than average interest in foreign affairs. It contains an enormous amount of well-organized information, and many sound-seeming judgments.

Egon Ranshofen-Wertheimer was brought up in the same village as Adolf Hitler, but from there on all similarity ends. He is an Austrian legitimist, a non-reactionary conservative, and former servant of the League of Nations. His book *Victory Is Not Enough*, while not as powerful as Schwarzschild's treatise, contains a great deal of wisdom about the German character, Germany, and how to integrate her in a new European order. It is worthy of far more space than I have left for it.

Better Chance Next Time

Ranshofen-Wertheimer also believes that we have a better chance to make a good peace this time than last, because never since 1792 has so much knowledge, experience and suffering been vested in one generation.

In approaching the problem of what to do with Germany, the author argues that if we had treated the German republic better after the last war, things couldn't have turned out worse than they did, and at least we would know whether Hitler was a product of our mistakes or of fundamental German nature.

He does not believe at all in the idea that there are "two Germanies", which would make our task one of separating the black sheep from the white, punishing the guilty and rehabilitating the misled. If we singled out say three million Nazi leaders and functionaries, S.S. and Gestapo, and even up to ten million anti-Nazis, such as workers' opposition groups, refugees, many of the clergy, and so on, we would still be left with the main body of the German people in between.

Handling the Germans

"There is no such thing as a good or a bad German." Whether a German became a Nazi often depended on the accident of his birth, on his material position, his education at home or school, and especially on the age he had reached when Hitler stepped into power. But the German people are collectively responsible for Hitler's acts, since they voted him into power.

They must be punished. But firmly, and for a definite period not longer than one generation. One of the big troubles with the last treaty and with the League was that they were not clear-cut and definite enough. The author does not believe in Vansittartist ideas of destroying Germany, or cutting her up. He cannot conceive of the British and American peoples nourishing a hatred of the Germans for more than a few years, ten at the most. Germany is too organically grown together to be successfully cut up, he believes.

The way to handle the Germans is to occupy the country with lightning speed after the collapse, seizing overnight all of the symbols of power. "This will be more charitable to them than leaving them any illusions about their defeat." Having given no pre-armistice promises leading the Germans to believe they will be let off easily, we can then proceed to make a completely realistic peace, aimed at creating a new European order rather than at the sole punishment of Germany.

It must be clear-cut. It may exact "stunning sacrifices" from the Germans, but not for an indefinite period. If we expect our educational effort to do any good, we must leave the living generation of Germans hope for a free and equal future. We should, however, avoid sanctimonious professions of our humanitarian intentions!

The real goal of the settlement must be the integration of Germany into a European Confederation, in which the military power will be centrally controlled. This would at once remove from the German mind the fear of attack which has always been connected with their central position, and make it impossible for Germans to envisage their future in terms of military power.

The author does not overlook the danger that Germany, as the strongest single state, might come to dominate the European Confederation. He believes, however, that 300 million Europeans, "including the Britons with their long and glorious tradition of handling peoples and power, and the Slavic nations with their rising birth rate", will be able to hold any such effort in check.

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In every sense of the word, the banks are servants of the people. Lord Macmillan wrote in the Royal Commission report of 1933: "The mechanism of finance is a delicate one; the confidence upon which it is based is a slow growth, but it may be destroyed over-night, *and those to whom is entrusted responsibility for the welfare of the people must proceed with caution in the adoption of changes.*"

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THE CHARTERED BANKS OF CANADA

WORLD OF WOMEN

The Saboteur On The Home Front

BY LILLIAN D. MILLAR

GERMAN bombs killed some 4,200 British civilians in the year ending October 1942. That is one of the horrors of war. But, do you realize that we have an enemy in our midst many times as deadly? In one year accidents snuffed out the lives of 7,410 Canadians and injured approximately another 700,000. While allied fliers are clearing the skies of the German menace, our unheeded peril is growing steadily.

That more than 90% of all accidents are avoidable is the tragedy of this human waste. A real accident happens without known cause. It is beyond the control of any person or thing. If you dig down to the cause of so-called accidents you will find that nearly every one is due to somebody's carelessness, inefficiency, bravado, indifference or neglect.

What can women do about this menace? Plenty. Take the home—your domain. More persons are killed while in their own homes than are killed while on our streets and highways. Or while travelling. Or while at work. See the official figures in the panel on this page. In addition to these fatal accidents, every year some 300,000 Canadians are more or less seriously injured at home.

Before a peril can be conquered it must be understood. A disease cannot be cured until its cause is known. So let us look at the major causes of Canada's home accidents and then take time to consider what can be done to eliminate them.

Fatal Falls

During the year more than one thousand Canadians died as a result of slipping or falling in their own homes and some 115,000 sustained fractures or other injuries. Most of these falls could have been averted. Let us make a survey of your home to try to locate danger spots, unsafe practices which caused accidents in other Canadian homes. First, examine your stairs and steps. Are they waxed, highly polished? If so, they are unsafe. Are they well lighted? The cellar ones too? To have to grope about in the dark is dangerous. On the other hand, an unshaded light on a stairway in direct line of vision causes a glare which is blinding and which may result in a mis-step. Is the carpet on the attic stairs getting ragged? Does one of the back verandah steps need fixing? Do you keep broom and dustpan or the mop on the cellar stairs?

What Causes Home Accidents?

	No. killed	% Total
Falls	1,073	45.6
Burns	332	14.1
Suffocation ..	136	5.8
Fire	127	5.4
Poisoning ...	112	4.8
Gases, toxic ..	61	2.6
Firearms	37	2.4
Drowning ...	45	1.9
Other causes	409	17.4
Total	2,333	100.0

Now, take a look at your floors. Are they highly polished? If so, though they may look well they are dangerous. Have you small loose rugs? That one at the top of the stairs and the one on the landing are both veritable death traps. Take them up or tack them down securely. Are your carpets fastened down? If they get wrinkled or turned up at the edges, sooner or later someone will trip over them. Is the edge of the kitchen or bathroom linoleum curled up? Does Junior leave his train on the floor when he tires of it? When you drop some grease or a bit of potato peeling on the kitchen floor do you attend to it immediately?

When you hang the curtains do you put a box on a chair or table? A broken leg will set you back at least $500 while a strong stepladder can be bought for a small fraction of that amount.

Poison in the Dark

Everyone fears and dreads fire. Yet, last year several hundred Canadians lost their lives as a result of fire and 35,446 homes were burned, many totally destroyed. Most of this tragic loss could have been averted. To protect your family and your home from fire follow these simple precautions.

Keep attic, cellar and closets free from easily inflammable rubbish and waste material.

Be sure that chimneys are in safe condition, that all smoke-pipes are properly connected and supported and that your heating and cooking appliances are safely installed and used.

Use metal containers for hot ashes. Wooden barrels and boxes are dangerous.

Avoid use of kerosene or gasoline for starting fires or for cleaning purposes.

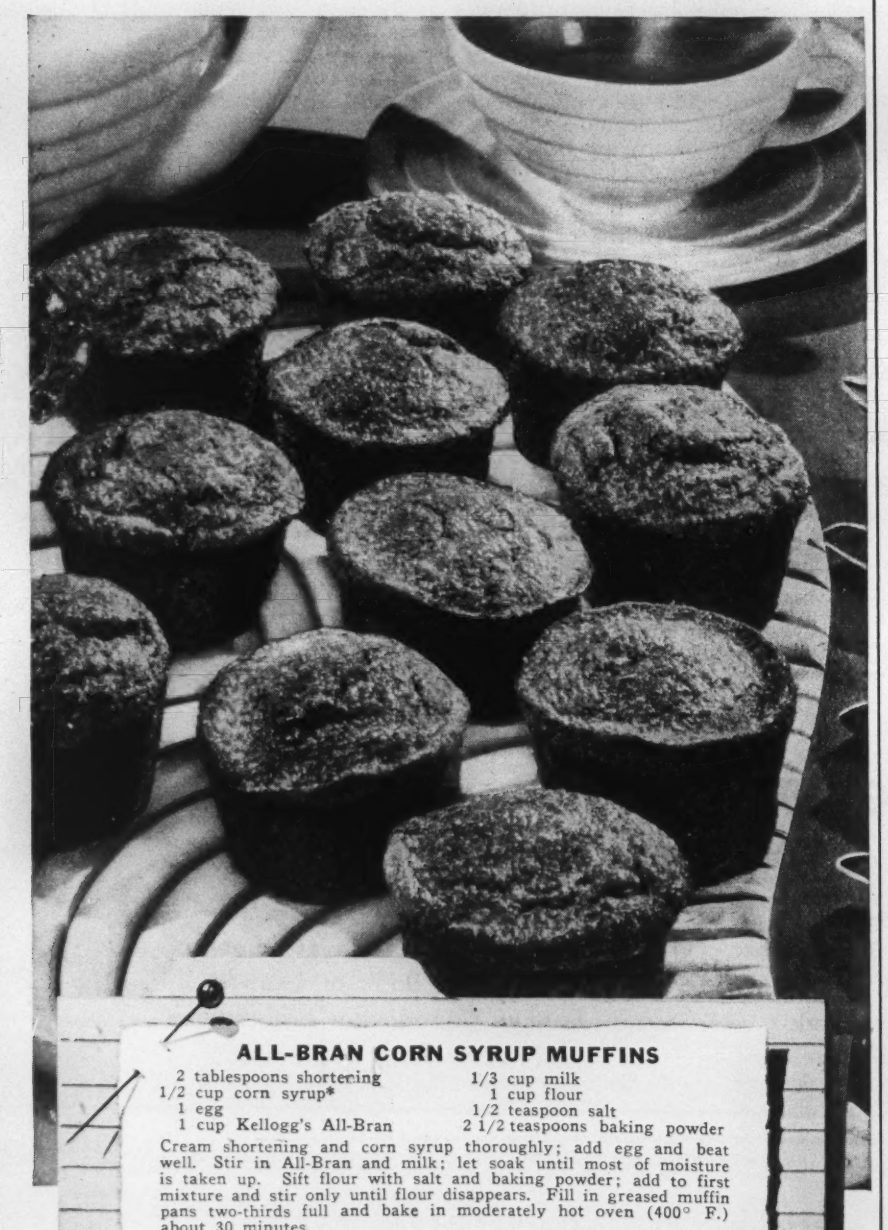
Have all electrical installations, repairs and alterations made by a competent electrician. Be sure to disconnect electric irons and other appliances when you have finished using them. Never use coins or tin foil in place of proper electric fuses.

Never use a lighted match or open lamp to locate a leak of gas. Rather, apply soapsuds at the suspected point and if there is a leak soap bubbles will form. If it is dark, use an electric flashlight.

Accidental taking of poison caused the death of 113 Canadians during the year. If you have poison in the house, see that it is properly guarded. Keep bottles clearly marked and separate from other medicines, if possible in a locked cabinet. Or, use specially shaped containers or bottles with luminous markers. Otherwise, if you get up in the night to take an aspirin or a dose of medicine you may grasp the wrong bottle and it may be too late when you discover your mistake. Germicides, antiseptics, insecticides and other substances used for cleaning purposes should be stored in a safe place.

Toxic gases took a toll of 61 lives and knocked out many times that number. Guard against leaking gas by making certain that all cocks and pipe connections are kept tight. Per-

As Good As Good Can Be!



ALL-BRAN CORN SYRUP MUFFINS

2 tablespoons shortening
1/2 cup corn syrup*
1 egg
1 cup Kellogg's All-Bran
1/3 cup milk
1 cup flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder

Cream shortening and corn syrup thoroughly; add egg and beat well. Stir in All-Bran and milk; let soak until most of moisture is taken up. Sift flour with salt and baking powder; add to first mixture and stir only until flour disappears. Fill in greased muffin pans two-thirds full and bake in moderately hot oven (400° F.) about 30 minutes.

Yield: 8 large muffins (3 inches in diameter) or 12 small muffins (2¼ inches in diameter).

*Note: ¼ cup sugar may be substituted for corn syrup and milk increased to ¾ cup.

When sour milk or buttermilk is used instead of sweet milk, reduce baking powder to one teaspoon and add ½ teaspoon soda.

You'll love these ALL-BRAN muffins...the distinctive texture, the better flavor... that cannot be achieved with just ordinary bran. You'll cheer, too, for the way the regular use of ALL-BRAN keeps you free from the common type of constipation due to the lack of the right kind of "bulk" in the diet. ALL-BRAN gets at the cause and corrects it.

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Recruiting Centre Hours:
Mondays and Thursdays 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Saturdays 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Information may also be obtained from any National Selective Service office

RCAF
ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE

WD-16M

manent metal pipe connections are best but if flexible tubing is used be sure it is of high grade and that it is kept in good condition. Check the gas stove and other fixtures before going to bed or leaving the room for a long time. Have leaks in stoves or appliances promptly fixed. Teach children not to play with or touch gas fixtures. Keep furnace and stove pipes clean and tight. Keep garage doors wide open whenever engine or car is running.

Youth and Age

More than 70% of all home accidental deaths are children and persons over 70 years of age. Therefore, if you have a child in your home or if your father or mother or an elderly aunt lives with you, extra precautions are essential.

During the year nearly 700 children were killed in their own homes and many times that number were injured, some permanently. About half of these were little children of from one to four years of age. Burns and scalds caused the largest loss of life. Thirty-six babies died as a result of falling into containers of hot liquids. Another eleven pulled hot pans of liquid over themselves. Thirty-four were fatally scalded when hot fluids were spilled over them. Playing with matches resulted in death of nine little ones while eleven were burned to death when their clothing caught fire.

The Tragic Toll

	Number accidental deaths	Percent total killed
At home	2,353	31.8
By motor vehicle	1,851	25.0
At work	1,677	22.6
By drowning ..	1,078	13.7
Other	511	6.9
Total	7,470	100.0

Some of you will shrink from even thinking about such tragedies. But the wise woman will make use of the bitter experience of others to prevent such horrors being repeated in her home. Children are curious, so do not leave pans or pails of hot water on the floor. See that handles of pots and pans on the stove are turned so that they cannot reach them or so that you will not catch on them as you pass. Keep matches in metal containers out of their reach. Do not let children play in a room with an open fire unless it is protected by a screen.

If you have a toddler in your home, stairs and steps should be protected by gates which fasten securely.

The Loaded Gun

More than 100 babies were suffocated during the year. Sleeping with parents resulted in 22 deaths, 16 were smothered by bed clothes, 12 more by turning the face into pillow while many more were smothered by food or choked by other objects. Keep small objects such as buttons, marbles and pins off the floor and out of reach of small children.

More than 40 children were poisoned, 16 from swallowing strychnine or other pills. Some mistook lye for sugar and ate it. Others drank poisonous solutions kept in bottles resembling pop bottles. When there is a child about, keep medicines and poisons locked up and cleaning fluids out of his reach.

Playing with firearms caused death of more than twenty Canadian children. One baby killed was less than a year old and three more were less than five years. To keep a loaded revolver or gun when children are around is to invite disaster.

Do not leave children alone in the bath. More than thirty were drowned in their own homes.

Does your grandmother or grandfather or other elderly person live with you? Then extra precautions are needed. About forty per cent of all persons killed at home were over 70 years of age. Aged persons are more likely to fall than those who are younger and more agile. Their muscular reactions have slowed down. They are uncertain on their feet. Their eyesight is failing and they are handicapped in many other ways. Stairs present special hazard. More than 125 old persons were killed as a result of falling down stairs. Strong hand-rails are a protection and if not already provided should be installed not only on inside stairs but on outside steps as well. Proper illumination of stairways is essential. Moreover it is unwise for them to walk about the house in the dark. See that they have a flashlight. Old folks need well-secured hand-holds at sides of bathtubs and showers and also a non-slip rubber mat in the bath itself.

One of Three

Unless something is done, in one out of every three Canadian families someone will be injured or killed this year. Canadian women can cut this tragic toll if they set their minds to it. It can be done if everyone will make a careful survey of her home for danger spots and then each and every day be on guard, be watchful for all the little things which cause accidents. That spot of grease on the floor. The kitchen curtain too near the stove. The top of the match which breaks off and drops to the floor and lies unheeded, or any one of a hundred or more unsafe practices. It will be a 24-hour job, seven days a week. But, is constant vigilance too great a price to pay for the lives and safety of your family?

Gilded Cage Becomes a Curio

BY MARION SIMMS

ANCIENT bird cages are recognized as having a greater value than simply as collectors' items and curios. Because craftsmen so often reproduced in these miniatures the homes and structures of their period, the cages furnish light today on the architectural history of many lands and civilizations.

The bird cage collection at Cooper Union Museum of Arts and decorations in New York City—believed to be the largest in the country—is the result of the efforts of the late Alexander W. Drake, art director of the old Century Magazine for over 40 years. Mr. Drake began "hunting" bird cages during business and vacation trips through Canada and the United States, and in Europe.

Some of his most interesting specimens were found during explorations in obscure shops and stalls in Montreal and Quebec. This work of early French settlers reflected a combination of the French influence combined with the more substantial designs of the new country.

Dim and dusty little bird shops along the wharfs of a dozen world ports, too, have produced some unusual cages. Dealers coming to purchase rare birds brought in by seamen from distant lands would toss the cages aside as worthless—not knowing that their value often exceeded that of the feathered occupants.

It is not known just when the fashion of building little houses for bird pets started. Certainly a long time ago. Many ancient Chinese home-pictures show a bird cage as part of interior decorations.

In France, as far back as 1380, an inventory of King Charles V's possessions recorded "golden bird cages embellished with pearls, emeralds and sapphires." And among expenditures of Spain's Queen Isabella in 1451 a notation concerns the payment to artisans of 40 pieces of pewter for painting the cages of the royal household's song-birds.

Craftsmen throughout Europe once spent their entire time creating ingenious cages. But it was the artists of China, Holland and France who were most adept.

Tortoise Shell and Glass

In England, near the end of the Middle Ages, chattering magpies and jays were often household pets, each in its primitive cage. Later, in the Tudor period, elaborate designs were executed in wood and glass, copper, brass, bronze, porcelains, and tortoise shell.

The New York collection—numbering 90—includes one resembling the Eiffel Tower; one of woven willows with draw strings, found in a Sicilian peasant's cottage; one built like a ship, from Portugal; and one of iridescent glass, made originally for an Italian Queen.

An especially prized cage is of delftware—18th century—one of the last three known to be left in the world. Last heard of, one was in the possession of a Dr. Mandel in Paris. The third was the property of the widow of the distinguished painter, Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema—a Belgian who became an English citizen. This dainty cage was in great demand in Mr. Drake's household and among his friends as a flower basket for the dining table center.

MY TOE

MOST of the time
Fashion's inhuman,
And usually I'm
A docile woman.
But grimly I know
Resentment and rue
When I stub my toe
In a toe-less shoe!

MAY RICHSTONE.

• •

TUG OF WAR

WE'VE fostered the delusion
Since Nero was a pup,
That women just wore girdles
To hold their stockings up.

But *now* the truth's betrayed by
Bare legs, and fitted gown;—
The reason they wore stockings
Was to keep their girdles down!

—EMILY HERBERT.

MARRIAGES

MORRISON-MacLEOD — On Thursday, June 17th, 1943, in Hart House Chapel, Toronto, by the Reverend J. E. Todd, Elizabeth McMillan, daughter of Mrs. MacLeod of "Dunvegan", Sudbury, and the late Mr. William Anderson MacLeod, M.E., to Commander William Stuart Estleigh Morrison, R.C.N., son of Doctor W. C. Morrison, M.B., M.R.C.S., and Mrs. Morrison of Southampton.

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2 Always keep coffee in an air-tight container.

3 Measure coffee and water accurately.

4 Keep coffee-pot scoured clean.

5 Make no more than exact amount needed.

6 Serve coffee soon after it's made.

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White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun-Tan

MUSICAL EVENTS

Dickenson, Allers and Others

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

I DO not know just when the custom of giving nicknames to musical artists arose, but I fancy it began somewhere about the time of Paganini, a century ago when the European world agreed that he was a "Wizard," and some went so far as to assume diabolical connections. Not long after people commenced to call Jenny Lind the "Swedish Nightingale," though the title was definifely appropriated by Christine Nilsson later on. But I suppose the most daring bestowal of a nick-name,—not a press agent's flight either—was when somebody spoke of Adelina Patti as "La Diva" (Goddess) and the term became synonymous with her own name.

Years ago, when he was still a young man, posters of the pianist Moriz Rosenthal were shown in which he was called "The Lion of the Keyboard." In this connection, I remember suggesting that the great Venezuelan pianist, Teresa Carreno, be called "The Puma of the Pianoforte." The quip obtained circulation in musical journals. I felt at the time that while it was safe enough to allude to nightingales, larks, and thrushes in connection with singers, there was danger in descending to the four-footed creation for analogies. There might be a temptation among musical commentators to think of bears and wolves. In fact, in days gone by, German critics had a disagreeable habit of applying the term "bockstriller" (goat's bleat) to certain types of tenor singing.

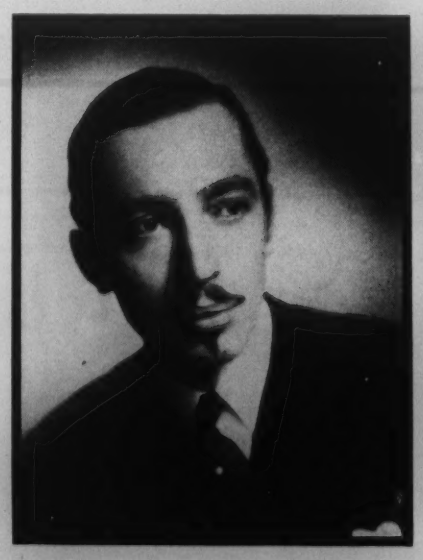
While the practice is debatable, I am certain that nobody takes exception to the description of the petite and lovely Jean Dickenson as "nightingale of the air waves." Air waves or no air waves, she is a nightingale, a lark, and a thrush, all in one; and in one number at the Proms last Thursday she proved a very effective mocking bird. In its native wilds or even in a cage, a mocking bird can produce sweet notes if it feels like it; though those familiar with its Canadian cousin, the cat-bird, may find this difficult to believe. My knowledge of nightingale song is second-hand, through recordings, of which Respighi makes delightful use in his suite "The Pines of Rome." All such analogies, however poetic, are however, inadequate. No nightingale could sing so beautifully as does Jean Dickenson.

I know of no singer who has made a more expressive and complete use of all that Providence bestowed on her in the way of voice. Naturally light in timbre, precious, and lovely, its appeal is one to the artistry, temperament and taste with which Miss Dickenson has developed its possibilities. The old saw about "art which conceals art" was never better exemplified. Her production is so natural and free that her most dazzling flights seem absolutely spontaneous. In the past I have scoffed at prigs and poseurs who argue that coloratura song is inferior and even "inartistic." I assume they got that way because so many attempts in this field are forced and artificial; or, even when unforced and crystalline, apt to be cold. But Jean Dickenson's voice is not only so flexible that every grace note in a trill, a run or a roulade is significant; but it is a voice pervaded by warmth and tenderness, and, when occasion demands, pathos. This latter quality was in evidence in the aria from Donizetti's old opera "Linda di Chamounix;" story of a poor maid who has gone mad through a love escapade, though she recovers when a happy ending to her afflictions is devised. Sir Thomas Beecham is authority for the statement that Donizetti's works are neglected because so few nowadays can sing them. But here we had all the pathos of Linda's situation brought forth in tones which though not powerful were enthrallingly appealing.

Numbers like Mulder's "Staccato Polka" and the Strauss "Primavera" waltz flowed so, with such an iridescent, rippling quality that few paused to think how difficult they were, how easily such exquisite arabesques could be ruined. Not only in the Donizetti number but also in Sir Henry Bishop's "Pretty Mocking Bird" we were taken back to a period when elaborate effects for the top notes of the human voice, had as much virtuosic interest as similar feats on the violin. Though delightfully sung it seemed just a stunt on the part of the composer of "Home Sweet Home." Having achieved something undying in "Lo, Here the Gentle Lark" he wished to do something like it, on the subject of the mocking bird. As an Englishman his enthusiasm for larks must have been more deeply rooted than for aliens like mocking birds. In both he used the flute obligato but one fancies that in the end he cursed himself for doing so, because his wife, Anna Bishop, for whom both songs were written, ran away with her flautist, and lived for a time in the crude young city of Toronto.

THE Proms, since they went upon the guest-conductor basis, have made Torontonians acquainted with many guest conductors, though one fancies that Concerts Symphoniques de Montreal have a longer and perhaps more distinguished list. The latest appeared at Varsity Arena last week in the person of Franz Allers, who has appeared here as a ballet conductor, but not previously in purely orchestral music. He is a gifted product of the once great musical centre of Prague, whose cultural status, reaching back through the centuries, the Nazis have done their best to destroy.

As a conductor Mr. Allers made one feel not only his authority but the sensitive intensity of his mucicianship, his apprehension of the finer meanings of the various compositions he played. They were all familiar but so distinguished in character as to present new facets of interest whenever adequately played; Berlioz' "Roman Carnival"; two excerpts from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade"; Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun"; Mendelssohn's "Italian Symphony" and finally two London sketches by Eric Coates, masterly examples of light popular music. A notable quality in Mr. Allers is his dignity and simplicity. He obtained exquisite nuances and captivating little tonal details with no physical emphasis to speak of. This is due in part, no doubt, to his ballet experience. It is to be feared that in a large part of Varsity Arena some of the more appealing phases of Mr. Allers interpretations were lost; whereas in an auditorium with perfect acoustics and excellent visibility like Massey Hall they would have been obvious. His ability to produce lovely individual effects in pianissimo may have been a disadvantage.



Emerson Buckley, Guest-Conductor at the Promenade Symphony Concert specially devoted to operatic numbers in Varsity Arena, Thursday, July 15.

Erin O'Brien-Moore, who will play the leading role in "Little Women" at the Royal Alexandra Theatre for the week beginning Monday, July 12.

THE THEATRE

A Nice Farce

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

WHILE far from being as important a play, or as fine a vehicle for good acting, as last week's "Late Christopher Bean," the current Royal Alexandra attraction of "Out of the Frying Pan" is probably much better suited to the summer customers. It is pure farce of the bunch-of-nice-youngsters American type, performed with great gusto and excellent timing and technique by a company including several talented comedians, among whom Valerie Valaire as the soft-minded landlady and Marjorie Peterson as the kitten-with-claws friend of the heroine are outstanding.

The play, by Francis Swann, was a Broadway success of two seasons ago. Its situations are about as preposterous as is usual in farce, but are rendered plausible by the great naturalness of the dialogue and the vivacity of the playing. The supply of situations peters out a bit in the last act, but not enough to spoil the fun.

Six young would-be actors and actresses, three of each sex, are all living together, purely for economy (and purely), in a very condensed Greenwich Village apartment. They are also rehearsing a show of their own, and the rehearsals are continually interrupted at the point where a blood-curdling scream is one of the sound effects. No further plot analysis is necessary.

Arthur Anderson, operatic Basso, to appear at the Promenade Symphony Concert, Varsity Arena, July 15.

TIP FOR TEA-STRETCHERS

1 level teaspoon per person is plenty if you steep sufficiently (3 to 5 minutes.) But to be sure of a completely satisfying cup . . . richer in fragrance and flavor . . . always use the choice YOUNG leaves. To get them, ask . . . *by name* . . . for Tender Leaf Tea.

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FILM PARADE

"Mission to Moscow"

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

MOST people who have seen "Mission to Moscow" will agree that it is, fundamentally, the work of men of good will. The trouble with many men of good will, however, is that their good will isn't invariably supported by good judgment. They lose themselves in a fine mist of liberalism which blurs any sharp unacceptable edge of reality. Conversion is the end, and it is all important, even if a certain amount of perversion of fact has to be employed as the means. This is irritating and even enraging to people with a more realistic turn of mind. It is chiefly what is wrong with "Mission to Moscow".

Russia is a strong, brave and invaluable ally. But she is not as the admirers of "Mission to Moscow" appear to insist, Holy Russia, beyond criticism or error. The Soviet's political manoeuvring at a time when she alone seemed to be fully aware of what Hitler had in store for Europe can be fully justified by events. One feels, however, that it hardly calls for the rather starry-eyed idealization it is given here.

It is too early yet to assess all the strange and complex factors behind the Moscow trials and the picture's attempt to unscrew the inscrutable in this instance must seem, even to people who are not professional Red baiters or Trotskyites, extraordinarily wilful, or at best naive. It is very difficult too to accept the film's version of Stalin as a gentle and benevolent individual whose ordinary conversation could be printed just as it stands as the leading editorial in any right-thinking liberal magazine. That Stalin, one can be fairly certain, could hardly have rallied the Russian people to the brutal, magnificent and all but superhuman task of holding back the Nazi invaders.

"Mission to Moscow" is a timely and significant picture. But it goes too far, it simplifies too readily, and it works much too strenuously to square the Soviet point of view with Western democratic thinking. Its chief value, I imagine, lies in the controversy it has managed to stir up. It has focussed public interest dramatically on the Soviet's political role in the world-struggle; and, while it may not have cleared the matter up to the entire satisfaction of the skeptical, it has at least opened up a wide discussion which may lead to clarification and eventual understanding.

YOU can appreciate the difficulties of a Second Front when you see the problems which confront an author trying to get a single hero into Festung Europa. In "Invisible Agent" some time back Jon Hall had to swallow that famous drug prescribed originally by H. G. Wells and then drop into one of the occupied countries disguised as a suit of clothes in a parachute harness. In "Assignment in Brittany" the situation though less fabulous is even more complicated. The hero, Pierre Aumont, is dropped by parachute into Brittany disguised as a French collaborationist whom he resembles in every particular, except of course his political sympathies. To make things really tough, the original collaborationist is involved not only with the Nazis but with two beautiful girls, both with long embarrassing memories. This means that the hero has to keep both girls reassured, to satisfy the Nazi authorities, ingratiate himself with the underground, and in between-times locate a submarine base on the Brittany coast.

All this makes for immense activity and suspense, which is a good thing, since there is no time left over for those long ideological speeches which are usually put in to remind you that you are not just there for a good time. The hero is caught before very long, imprisoned, beaten, and eventually rescued, and everything winds up with a fine Commando raid in which the Commandos wipe out their enemies with bows and arrows—a new touch—and blow the submarine base into a million pieces. It is almost simon-pure hokum, but is recommended as lively entertainment, if you are just looking for something to take your mind off the war.

"A Night to Remember" has all the usual elements of the familiar murder-mystery comedy—a writer of murder mysteries (Brian Aherne), his pretty and rather nosey young wife (Loretta Young), a corpse in the backyard, two comic detectives, assorted suspects, etc.,—and I wish I could report that it has put all this together in a new and arresting way, but am afraid I can't. For novelty there is a large turtle which wanders about picking up a living from the neighborhood and an occasional laugh from the audience. The comedy is supplied by Mr. Aherne crossing his eyes and swooning whenever nothing else appears to be happening.

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto

Vivid Picture of Russia To-day

MOTHER RUSSIA, by Maurice Hindus. (McClelland & Stewart, $4.50.)

BY STAYING away from high officials, diplomats in being, or in embryo, and military commanders, the author of this book avoided being stuffed with official news about Russia. He chose rather to talk to all sorts and conditions of men and women, mechanics, truck-drivers, farm-workers, young girls and grandmothers; young men and maidens, old men and children. The result is a record aglow with life.

Maurice Hindus was born in Russia and brought up in the United States. He is sensitively aware of the two worlds of capitalism and socialism. His culture is broad, his reputation for accuracy of observation, clarity of judgment and power of expression is international. So when the New York *Herald-Tribune* sent him abroad he had a free hand.

Six years before he had travelled in Russia. The contrast between the general appearance of the country and the spirit of the people in 1942 and in 1936 was so wide as to be almost incredible. "Only now in the light of Russia's stupendous resistance does the world begin to appreciate the epochal momentousness of the three Plans, which have given Russia a new industry, a new agriculture, a new mentality, a new patriotism, a new energy, a new skill, and, what is equally important, a new discipline and a new sense of organization, without which she never could have stood up as sturdily as she has against the highly mechanized German Army."

He begins the book with the story of three young people of High School age, one boy and two girls, all three burning with patriotism, who joined the guerillas, did exploits and at last were captured and hanged by the German invaders. It is a record of incredible resolution, bravery and sacrifice such as one reads in the Lives of the Saints. The impulse of self-immolation for an ideal is wholly religious, whether for the Christ-program or for the Russian Socialist program. Indeed the urgencies and extravagances of a religious revival mark the present life of the Russian people in pursuit of a political utopia. Unquestionably the followers of William James would classify the Russian phenomenon as one more of the Varieties of Religious Experience.

Mr. Hindus divides the last 25 years into six periods, the Civil War, the New Economic Policy, the First Five Year Plan, the Constitution, the Purge and the War; all drenched in blood. For one by one the opposing factions of the Revolution were abolished by cruelty and carnage until the other nations of the world were ringing with denunciation. But there was an ideal; the complete elimination of private property yielding income and its transfer to the State, which became the benevolent mother of all Russians living.

The dictatorship of the Party is complete, but for some reason the very destruction of individual freedom of judgment and action has bred an exalted, free patriotism, not only in the Army but in all walks of civilian life. The suggestion in some quarters that Russia is gradually returning to Capitalism is considered by Mr. Hindus to be completely false. Already the Stalin leadership has created a new and virile Russia, infinitely capable of self-defence, and the very excesses of savagery committed by the invaders have confirmed the people in their beliefs.

One of the many oddities of progress cited by the author is the change from a wild denunciation of all past experience and of all pre-Revolution writings to the discovery of men and even princes who in the past did great things for Russia. To-day Tolstoy and Pushkin are almost worshipped. Even Ivan the Terrible is a man approved, although the qualifying name is dropped. The Czar Ivan was "a true Russian". So speedily have changes in attitude and outlook occurred that many individuals pant after them in vain. When within the nation new paths of thought are opened up to the embarrassment of men who have got used to the old paths, the difficulties of "Communists" in foreign lands may be understood. They are continually "behind the times".

A great book, solid, authoritative, graciously written; above all emphasizing a statement by a neutral diplomat in Russia, "Either England, America and Russia develop a common language of action in the war and afterwards, or God help us all!"

Swedish Call For Freedom

RIDE THIS NIGHT! A novel by Vilhelm Moberg. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.00.)

THREE centuries ago, when Christina was Queen of Sweden, the freehold peasants, or rather farmers, were pressed into half-slavery by the cruel greed of the nobles. Many of these were of German ancestry, had fought beside Gustavus Adolphus and for reward had been granted estates in Sweden. They brought with them notions of feudal overlordship, previously unknown in the country, and more than once drove the patient crofters into rebellion.

To achieve unity against injustice the peasants for generations had sent out "the fiery cross", a board burned black at one end, and reddened at the other with the blood of men. Tradition demanded that the one who received it should carry it on to the next village. For the man who failed in this duty sudden and mysterious death followed as surely as sunrise.

With this as a background the author tells the tale of the village of Brandebol, of the one farmer who refused to do slave-labor for the lord of the domain and preferred outlawry in the forest, of the timid alderman who received the fiery cross—and buried it, of the terror campaign set afoot by the nobleman's bailiff, of the outlaw's sweetheart accused of witchcraft, and of the hangman with clipped ears who salved his brutality by pride in keeping his word.

It's a grim and powerful tale, tragedy, deftly wrought. But, more than that, it is a parable of today, fierce in its arraignment of the fascist and Nazi idea. "The darkness (of tyranny) became a greedy and enormous cavity, swallowing the tiny, quivering light of mankind. The little, trembling torch could not defend itself against the great, consuming darkness. It devoured humanity like a wolf's jaw encompassing the whole world; the poor feeble lights burned out and died." That quotation summarizes the theme of the book.

The spirit of pity lives in the characterization which is superb; there is but scant room for humor save in the exploits of a Swedish Robin Hood who steals from the rich to comfort the poor. Altogether, a novel of commanding importance for these days.

The author is said to be the foremost imaginative writer of Sweden. The English translation, by Henry Alexander, Professor of English at Queen's University, is vigorous and moving.

One for Youth

BLUEBIRD, FLY UP! by May Justus. (Longmans, Green, $2.50.)

BY MARY DALE MUIR

THIS IS a book that will delight the ten to fourteen-year old boy or girl who likes to read of the ways of other boys and girls far away and for whom quaint old words hold a fascination.

The story is set in the Great Smokies of Tennessee. The characters are Cabin folk to whom a dollar is real wealth. Any sort of sweetening is a luxury at any time and the discovery of a "bee tree" with its load of honey, a matter for jubilation. Only on special occasions may the kerosene lamp be lit because of the cost of kerosene. A pine knot burning on the hearth or a beeswax candle "usually gave them light from dusky dark till time to go to bed." Here Matt and Noah do not "fall out." They have an upscuddle. Folks feel molly-grubby instead of "blue." Things occur by happenstance, not chance, and the children make lob-lollies in the soft mud.

The charm of the story lies in its simplicity and its air of reality. The writer is herself a mountaineer with twenty years' teaching experience in the Great Smokies and the Cumberlands. Collecting the ballads, which the children sing and Mammy quotes to justify her superstitions, has been her hobby. A quaint, old rhyme gives the story its title, "Violets in the hollow, Poke greens in the dish, Bluebird, fly up! Give me my wish."

THE AUSTRALIANS, by Arnold L. Haskell. (Macmillans, $1.50.)

A RAPID survey, in 120 pages, of the miraculous rise and progress of the southern Dominion from 1788 to to-day. The writing is easy despite the condensation, and the book deserves a wide circulation.

IT'S 'ARD TO GO WRONG IN THE CACTUS, by Kay Grant. (McClelland & Stewart, $1.35.)

ROWDY rhymes for the troops by an Australian newspaper woman with a heart to laugh and no marked inhibitions.

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The Canadians at Dieppe

by Wallace Reyburn

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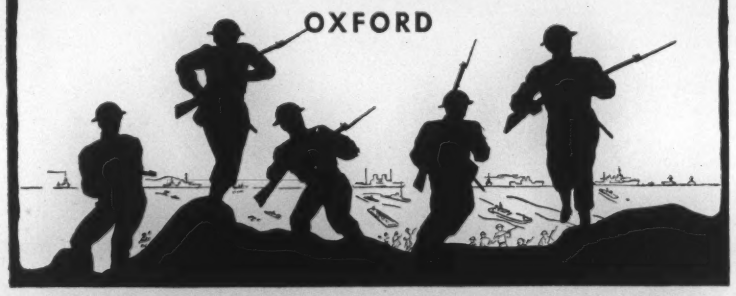

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A FLASHING, radiant smile wins admiration wherever you go. So follow the example of thousands and protect your smile—give your gums as well as teeth, special daily care!

You see, gums need constant exercise and stimulation—denied them by today's soft, well-cooked foods. Lacking exercise, gums tend to become flabby, sensitive—sometimes flash that warning tinge of "pink" on your tooth brush.

If you see "pink tooth brush" see your dentist at once. You may not be in for serious trouble but he is the one to decide. Usually, he will say that your gums need more exercise and often he will suggest the healthful stimulation of Ipana and massage.

For Ipana is more than a good tooth paste. When massaged into the gums with fingertip or tooth brush, it helps to give them the toning and stimulation they need—helps to increase resistance to serious gum disorders by keeping gums firm and healthy. Switch to Ipana and massage now and help your dentist to keep your teeth sparkling—your smile more attractive.

THREE THINGS TO REMEMBER IN WARTIME

1 Clean your teeth and massage your gums daily and go to your dentist regularly.

2 Don't waste Ipana. You need only a little to clean your teeth and massage your gums.

3 Remember to give your druggist an empty tube when buying a new tube of Ipana.

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CONCERNING FOOD

"Under the Wide and Starry Sky"

BY JANET MARCH

PERHAPS there are some lucky people who are holidaying in the mountains this summer—people who live so near that they can reach the foothills without cluttering up the country's crowded railways for a long pull. Most of us will have to take our mountain travel by means of an attack of nostalgia indulged in on the back porch on a hot night when the city has that curious oily smell. Remember the amazing color of the glacier water—the guide said not to drink it but you did when he wasn't looking—the flowers whose quantity and variety were completely strange, the way the orange ice tasted manufactured with the juice of half an orange and snow which had lain so near the sky it couldn't be dirty, the way your breath just simply wasn't there, and at this point the glider seems a far better place to be than half way up a forty-five degree slant covered with shifting stones, and last of all do you remember what you ate when you got to camp? Routine breakfast was fruit, cereal, bacon and eggs, pancakes and maple syrup, toast, and marmalade and coffee. Even if you rose feeling half stuffed, by ten o'clock, when the lake by which you had slept the night before lay an amazing turquoise two thousand hot feet below you, you were glad of all those calories.

Nostalgia is the way most of us have to take our travel these days and if you want to bring on an attack of the back to nature mountain camping kind get yourself a copy of *Camp Catering by Louise and Joel Hildebrand, Oxford University Press,* $1.75. The book is authoritative and brightly written. The Hildebrand family are obviously good campers and they try to tell you all the tricks which can be told. Some things about camping can't be told such as how to keep your temper when making camp in a rainstorm where there is no flat place for the tent, and every-one touches the inside of it as it billows out wetly in the rain so making it leak all evening. There are gloomy sides to camping. Remember the mouse which ran over your face one night? And the bats? Well, let's have another cold drink with plenty of ice from the ice box.

Handy With a Spoon

It is plain after reading this book that to camp efficiently you must also be a good cook, if you aren't going to break your own or the pack pony's back with tins. You must be able to bake biscuits and cakes and turn dried vegetables into first class soups. It is true that your customers will eat anything after twelve active hours in the open air but if you want to be really acclaimed study up on your biscuits. If you practice a bit with dried milk and eggs and vegetables at home it would help a lot. Here is a recipe from this book for Rice Fritters which are good wherever you may be.

Rice Fritters

For 4 or 5 people

1 cup of flour
2 cups cooked rice
2 teasps. baking powder
1 heaping tbsp. egg powder
1 heaping tbsp. milk powder
½ tsp. salt
Water
2 tbsps. melted butter

It is refreshing to find a recipe with the quantities given as "heaping". Probably we all heap at one time or another but there has been so much chat about level measurements that just to find the word "heaping" in a recipe book shows that it is a back to nature book.

Nowadays you can't get the canned things we used to heave over portages, such as sausages and pork and beans so this book would be a good one for people, who, if they aren't fortunate enough to reach the Rockies, are going to remote and primitive places for their holidays. There is a list at the back of the book naming the foods and the amount necessary per person per day. It looks quite simple but anyone who has struggled with compiling such a thing will know that it is the work of days not hours, and is probably the result of much experience.

The list of flavorings includes salt, pepper, nutmeg, cinnamon, garlic salt, celery salt, mapleine—for syrup, vanilla, cocoanut and onions. I think I would add some bouillon cubes and Worcester Sauce if I could invent a way of coaxing it into a small can.

There is good advice as to how to package the food up—"We pack most of our food in cloth bags made from the residues of cloth, which, in a more dignified family, might have been made into a patch-work quilt. The bags are much easier to pack in kyaks and knapsacks than cans and boxes with sharp edges. We use a small, wooden box for condiments, and one or two larger ones for cheeses, meat and canned goods. It is useless to label anything. All trace of labels is soon obliterated by wear and tear and dirt. You have to learn to spot the cocoa by the smell, or because it is in a pink bag, while the egg powder is in blue and white checks, or because it oozes out of the hole gnawed by a chipmunk." This certainly reads true to anyone who has ever camped. Regard your elegantly pointed vermillion nails and try to remember how your hands looked after that canoe trip. But remember too on the other side of the scales how the water felt as you dived naked into a lake which no one but you and the loons, some skunks and a couple of porcupines called home.

If you are a hunter or a fisherman you will be interested in the Hildebrands' chapter on how to cook your catch in camp. Do you know how to cook in a hole in the ground? You dig a hole and line it with stones and then build a fire in it and let it burn till the stones are very hot. Wrap the piece of meat and any vegetables you may want to cook with it in several layers of heavy paper, and then a piece of damp burlap. Rake the fire out and pop the meat in quickly and cover over the hole with earth and when you come back at dinner time there's your meal. Remember to mark the place.

Alcohol and Skiers

Finally there is a chapter on the ski camper's cuisine. Apparently you take an alcohol stove and a pot and create a sort of goulash. My skiing isn't of the sort which agrees with carrying portable stoves and alcohol on the person but if you are an expert here's the dope, and the information is credited by the author to the Advisory Committee to the United States Army Ski Troops.

Not to be overlooked are the engaging little drawings which are evidently the work of yet another Hildebrand. The bears which do a pyramid to reach the groceries, the thirsty man taking a very long wet drink, and the harrassed chef with his cook book are particularly nice.

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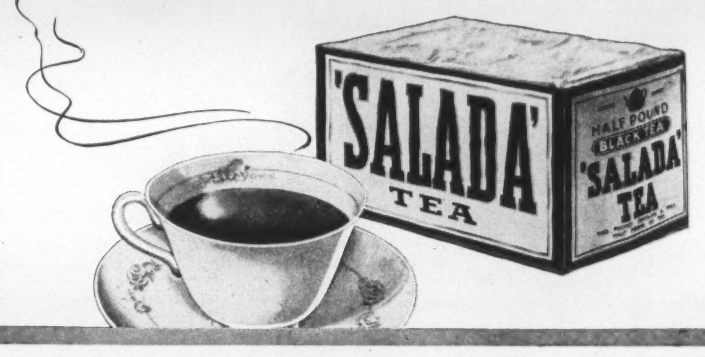

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2 tablespoons vinegar
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
¼ teaspoon paprika
⅔ cup Libby's Evaporated Milk

Combine mustard, vinegar, salt, pepper, and paprika. Add evaporated milk and mix well. For variation, add 2 tablespoons oil or 2 tablespoons Libby's Catchup or both. Use with any type of greens — lettuce, endive, escarole, cabbage, etc. Makes 1 cup.

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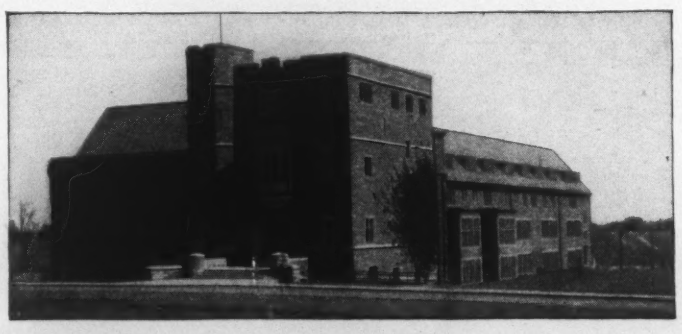

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DRESSING TABLE

Consistency Hath Charms

BY ISABEL MORGAN

IF THE road to you-know-where really is paved with good intentions a few broad sections of its smooth surface must surely have been contributed by the damsel who suddenly becomes aware that time is not only leaving its footmarks in the sand but seems to have been walking all over her face too, by the look of it.

So-o-o, for the nonce, she's transformed into a woman of action. For a week, two weeks, sometimes all of a month, she lives in a welter of chin straps, astringents, creams for cleansing, creams for lubricating, creams to chase away eye wrinkles. Gritting her teeth, she crawls out of bed in the morning and flings herself into a long and complicated list of exercises. Meal-time becomes meagre diet-time. What is more, she becomes a bit of a bore for she talks and talks about her tribulations. She may not wear a hair-shirt, but her friends do—mentally.

Then the gloss of novelty begins to chip off. Exercises, she begins to regard as chores and so she begins to skip a few. Cake, even in these icingless days—brings a glint to eyes that have feasted on nothing in the food line for days but the salutary vegetable in its uncooked state. Contents of the many jars and bottles of creams and lotions rest undisturbed for days at a time. Soon she has reached the stage where her morning exercise is confined to pulling on her stockings. A glazed expression flits across her face if the word diet is mentioned as she frolics merrily among the starches. And so we find her exactly where she started—and a lot of good but misguided effort has been wasted because our friend was enthusiastic rather than consistent.

Not Magic Wand

Exercise, skin care, diet, yield their dividends over a long period, and not even the best methods will act with presto-change speed and the wave of a magic wand. The pleasing results from all these things are brought about by the slow but satisfactory toning of the body, the skin and the general health.

It's a good idea to know the why and the wherefore of all these things, and if you prefer to go about it intelligently you should find "Personality Unlimited" by Veronica Dengel (*The John C. Winston Co., Ltd.*, $3.50) a useful book for reading and reference. Miss Dengel calls it The Beauty Blue Book, and has packed an amazing amount of good solid information into its pages (495 in number).

She points out that no phase of beauty culture has undergone such a transformation in recent years as that of nutrition. Today a person who eats what he pleases when he pleases, without a thought of the scientific possibilities involved, is considered hopelessly out of date. The entire nation has become "diet conscious." But how many of us can remember the vitamins and elements in all the foods we eat? The author supplies us with a chart showing all these things, tells what they do, and in what foods they may be found. Besides a ten-day "housecleaning" diet, there are others for the too fat or the too thin, for those who are tense and overtired, for those whose blood needs building. More diets point the way to better eyes, teeth, hair, skin.

Exercise shares prominence with diet, and is designed to cover almost as many and as varied needs. Large, clear photographic illustrations are helpful in getting the exercises firmly fixed in the mind. There are generous chapters on the care of the feet, skin, hands, on clothes and grooming in general. Others deal with etiquette and speech, but these seemed rather elementary. And at the back of the book there is a Personality Rating Chart on which the reader can have the sport of rating herself as she is now and six weeks later.

As Miss Dengel says in her foreword, the subject matter of her book is fundamental, and is based on the research of accepted authorities; the information given is authentic and, above all, practical.

There are no tricks, no stunts, no overnight, easy roads to vitality and loveliness. There is no single treatment that will accomplish results. The health of every organ, of every part of the body, has a definite bearing on every other part, and on beauty.

Old Friends in New Dress

It seems there is no end to the resourcefulness of the manufacturer. Take the toilet goods manufacturer, for example. Observe the way in which he has adapted himself to new conditions, has found new uses for old materials, has made the best of wartime emergencies.

Where materials he has been accustomed to use have been diverted to war production, he has found substitute ingredients to take their place. And in the majority of cases, he has maintained or improved the standard of the manufactured goods.

One of the major problems confronting the toilet goods' manufacturer has been lipstick containers. Metal was needed for aircraft and tanks and guns so the use of metal for the manufacture of lipstick containers was banned. The toilet goods' manufacturer turned to plastics but plastics are more and more necessary to the war effort. Using his ingenuity, the manufacturer resorted to paper and now paper containers have made their bow to the public. Sturdy and attractive in design, they have proved their worth and are being manufactured in Canada. The newest lipstick container is a wooden one, also manufactured in this country.

A survey of the toilet goods' situation, shows there is no lack of essential toilet products. With all essential goods available and the container problem fully under control, the Canadian woman, is assured of adequate beauty devices for maintaining her glamor and good looks, manufacturers say.

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THE OTHER PAGE

Wallahs Are Very Various

BY J. L. HOPKINS

SINCE the days of Gunga Din, and long before, "camp followers" have been an important and indispensable part of the British Army in India. But before eyebrows are raised, and the foundations of Empire tremble, let it be added that the words do not bear the somewhat lurid interpretation often placed on them in England or Canada.

They refer, in fact, to the "Wallahs,"—a vast and markedly variegated species, indigenous to India, whose habitat is anywhere in the neighborhood of the British soldier or airman, and whose habit is "to oblige"—for a consideration. Their multitudinous ministrations go some way to ease the discomforts of service in the tropics, although there are moments — especially towards Pay Day—when "Sahibs" may be overcome by an oppressive sense of sustaining a large part of India's teeming millions.

Like other Indian industries, Wallahship just now is rejoicing in a wartime boom. Not least the Cha Wallah—whose business of providing the Englishman with a "nice cup of tea in the morning" and on every other possible occasion must surely now be coming within the scope of the Excess Profits Act. Hauling along his shiny brass urn, with its little charcoal fire underneath, a brass chest of anna cakes slung over his shoulder, the Cha Wallah's peregrinations are eagerly anticipated on sizzling afternoons when there's dust in one's eyes, and dust in one's hair, and dust in one's ears and dust in one's throat. On such occasions, the Cha Wallah, indeed, must rank with Clive and Wellesley among the leading pillars of Empire.

"Cha-wall-ah! Plenty hot!" — the familiar cry is the first thing the British soldier hears as his head emerges from his mosquito net in the mornings, the last thing before he goes to bed at night. "Cha-wall-ah. . Plenty hot cha!" This King of Wallahs condescends to fill two-thirds of a pint mug for two annas, and will finish off the job for three. Long and loud are the disputes as to the exact location of the Plimsoll Line that denotes a fair two annas' worth.

"Tanger-ine — ban-ana-wall-ah"—without musical notation I cannot hope to reproduce the soft melodious call as it rises and falls through the barrack blocks, and there floats past the window a blue turbanned head balancing an enormous wicker basket. No one knows whither the Fruit Wallah draws the inspiration for his ever-changing repertoire of cries. Today's for instance was a smash hit. "Wednesday Afternoon's Selection! — Sleep-ing and Eating Ban-anas!"

His oranges, at one anna apiece—bananas fetch half an anna each, dates four annas a packet, mixed nuts an anna a bag—are poor things, not to be mentioned in the same breath as the choice products of California or South Africa. But only the uninitiated are put off by the color—for the green ones are the juiciest.

Unfortunately, our humorist Fruit Wallah suffers from the waywardness of genius. He is an accomplished short-change merchant — automatically ceasing to hand out annas the moment he judges a look of placid content to have descended upon the customer's features. It is as well, therefore, when buying one's oranges, to avoid a look of content.

VERY keystone in the far spreading monumental structure of Wallahdom is the Boot-boy-Brass-cleaner-and-General-Maid. A collective servitor, in the hoary and honorable tradition of the "scouts" of Oxford, and the "gyps" of Cambridge, he makes one's bed, lays out one's kit, polishes one's buttons, runs errands, conducts relations with the tailor and washerman and barber, wards off unduly intrusive Wallahs, cleans one's boots, washes one's topee . . . and generally is all things to all men. For all of which he receives anything from eight annas to a rupee a week.

"Boy" though one might call him, the member of this august profession who stands out most sharply in my memory was a grizzled old man, infinitely gentle and courtly of manner. He was, he declared, a Presbyterian, and, arrayed in his Sunday best, went to "kirk" regularly on Sundays. His efforts to reclaim "young master" from the toils of Demon Rum were famous. "Just a little drink this time," he would say, illustrating powerfully with thumb and finger as he handed back the Sahib's pants, duly pressed for an evening out.

However, stern Calvinist or not, he was, one fears, to be observed on pay days, squatting under the hut with the other bearers, gambling away his hard-earned money with an enthusiasm of which John Knox could hardly have approved.

Then, of course, there was "Salaami Joe," our camp *dursi* or tailor—so called because of the number and the fervor of the "salaams" he bestowed upon paying customers. A magnificent patriarchal figure with a flowing white beard, his sewing machines were battered veterans, but his deftness and speed a thing to marvel at. He waxed rich upon the Quartermaster's errors, and the classic Army rule that there are two sizes: Too Large and Too Small. Asked when an alteration will be ready, he will ponder gravely and at length—and give one the first time that comes into his head. Fortunately, surrounded by swarms of trouserless young men, all clamoring to get off to a dance, he reveals himself as one of India's greatest diplomatists.

Maybe some day I'll write a book called "Wallahs I Have Known," and then, of course, I must give a whole chapter to "Sew-Sew" — two female invaders of this line of Wallahship in its humbler stratum of perambulating sewer-on-of-buttons-and-darner-of-socks. Sedate in blue smocks and black silk trousers, these two Chinese sisters—their rows of gold teeth gleaming beneath their black umbrellas — would stroll imperturbably from tent to tent in our camp in Singapore, chanting in their high-pitched Oriental voices, "Sew-Sew!" Behind them trailed a little Chinese kid with a comic top-knot which they proudly told us they'd bought for forty Straits-dollars.

The possibilities of Wallahship are unlimited—save for the fact that the British soldier has only one pay-day a week. Besides the more orthodox wallahs like the dhoby (laundry) wallah, the newspaper wallah, the kit-bag painting wallah, the watch-mending wallah, the knife-sharpening wallah, and the wallah who sells huge earthenware water jars for three annas, and keeps them filled as a part of his "service," "Wallahs I Have Known" will feature the red-tarbushed photograph wallah who gets films developed and sells picture frames, the grave turbanned wallah who squats outside the dining-hall at mealtimes and fries eggs over a little charcoal stove for an anna a-piece, the bicycle wallah, the wizened little monkey of a book-wallah, from the cross-bar of whose cycle hangs a pillowcase bulging to bursting point with literature which he sells at 12 annas a time and buys back at 6 annas.

Then there's the wallah whose little black bag bears the white letters "Nail Cutter." I watched him strolling through the barrack-room only this morning. Not a nail did he lop. But was he downhearted? No true wallah ever is. Ten minutes later he was back on the job—with his little black bag turned the other way round. This time the white letters spelled "Chiropodist." "Sahib got bad feets?" he inquired, tenderly.

No, the wallahs are definitely not numbered among those Indians who chant "Britain Must Go!"

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Re-reading a Chinese Anthology

BY LENORE A. PRATT

I HAVE sojourned in a land of waterfalls
And mountain mists, and moons
Upon the mountain heights.
I have watched a white egret flying,
And wild geese like delicate brush-strokes on silk.
To a hermitage perched over a cleft ravine
In Autumn I have climbed, and warmed my hands
By the soft flame of cinnamon wood.

In the South Country I have followed reedy streams,
Felt the pollen of lilies on my fingers,
The blossoms of a peach bough on my cheek.
In painted pavilions I have heard the lute
Played by one who is surpassing in her beauty.
I turn the pages and I live
A thousand years ago amongst old friends,
Fishers, hermits, warriors riding to the North,
A court official in his stiff brocaded robes,
A maiden pinning her hair with jade.
The rustle of their gowns I hear;
Crying of birds in willow boughs;
The fall of pine cones through a rainy night;
The sighing of one who has said farewell.

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Safety for the Investor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 10, 1943 *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

The Central Problem of the Twentieth Century

BY STANLEY McCONNELL

The great unsolved problem of the industrial age which in the immediate post-war period will press insistently for solution is the gap between productive capacity and consumer income and the consequent inability to utilize our resources to the full.

Current attempts to solve this basic problem tend either to complete collectivism, as in the case of socialism, or to gradual collectivism through the appeal to the state to close the gap by the taxation and pump-priming method. Mr. McConnell says that since the problem is purely a monetary one, it can only be solved in monetary terms.

The present article is the first of a series dealing with the economic approach to security and world peace.

FOR fifty centuries or more through the rise and fall of civilizations men have been trying to live successfully in a money economy. Thus the weight of historical evidence inclines to the belief that they are determined to live in one. Even the fascist states cannot get along without money though their practices are distinctly unorthodox. In his *Story of Money* Sir Norman Angell tells us that the efforts of some round score of the world's foremost economists have been directed to clarifying the confusions surrounding it. In view of the rapid disintegration of its greatest civilization the world awaits the results of their deliberations with considerable restraint.

In the words of the Macmillan Report, the problems associated with monetary instability "transcend any others of our time and generation." In dealing with materials and physical energies man has proved himself the prodigy of the ages. In correlating his activities with money he is still in the kindergarten.

Since money controls not merely the production but the entire distribution of wealth one might have thought that science would long since have solved the problem; that if there are any laws governing its use, some Newton or Einstein might have expounded them. In fact men were left to learn the lessons in the hard school of experience. In the monetary sphere events moved much faster than minds which are not yet abreast of the needs of the hour.

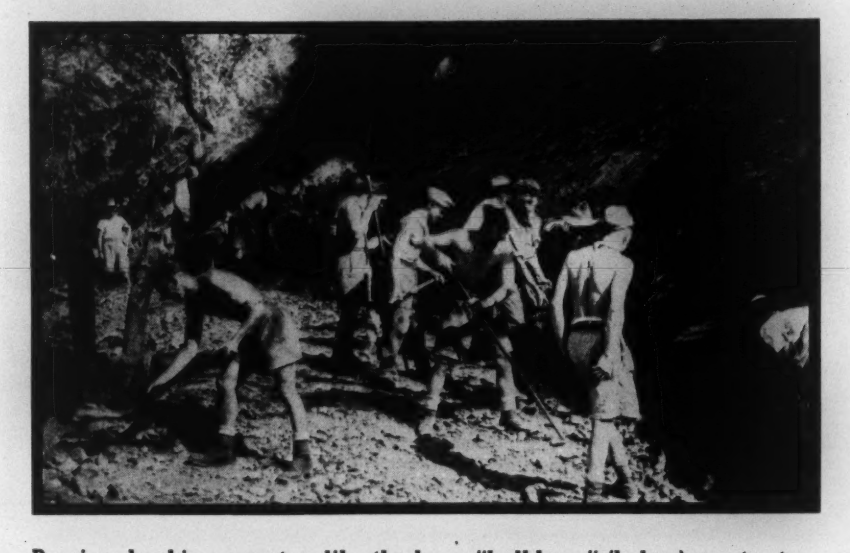
The result has been that man acts as if he were a split personality. He lives in a world of paradox, of monetary illusion. In his thoughts and acts he fails to distinguish between wealth and money or to define their relationship. He expresses certain elementary truths in terms of tangible wealth. When expressed in terms of money they no longer hold good.

Jekyll and Hyde

A few examples will serve to illustrate the point. As a producer (Mr. Hyde) he wants prices to be high. He is governed by the money incentive. As a consumer (Dr. Jekyll) he insists that they be low. He is obeying the law of conservation. Thus all producers are in perpetual conflict with all consumers and hence with themselves. Various economic groups seek to improve their living standards by increasing the money dimension. Like Oliver Twist they all ask for more (money). The *profit* incentive is not confined to the capitalist. The manufacturer wants more profit, the investor more dividends, the worker more wages, the farmer higher prices. But since all money income appears in prices, to the extent they succeed they all receive less (wealth).

It is an economic axiom that a nation's well-being depends upon the scale on which it can produce and consume actual wealth. Yet nations engage in commercial war for the privilege of exporting to each other the largest possible supply of goods, while erecting tariff walls to exclude their neighbors' goods on the theory

A two-way motor road through the thick jungle, mountains and countless streams of Burma has been built in less than six months by Royal Engineers. Troops and supplies formerly travelled over primitive trails like the above. More than a division of sappers blasted rocks, uprooted trees, and in some cases (below) literally dug the road out of the mountainside.



Roaring, bucking monsters like the huge "bulldozer" (below)—motor tractors fitted with steel blades—hacked paths through the thick vegetation. Native workers called them "elephants which can push over mountains."

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Factors in Post-War Employment

BY P. M. RICHARDS

THE chief immediate and continuing need when the war ends is going to be employment, on something like the present scale or perhaps even greater, in order to take care of the new wartime workers (Canadian manufacturing now employs upwards of 1,250,000 persons, in place of around 650,000 before the war) as well as the ex-soldiers and sailors, and to make possible a national income large enough to carry the national debt and our "social security" plans. How is it to be done? Most of us seem to be content to tell industry that it will provide the necessary jobs "or else. . ." But the implied threat (presumably of the operation of industry by the state) is unnecessary, since private industry will naturally seek to operate as largely as possible.

There are, of course, both favorable and unfavorable factors in the post-war employment prospect. Outstanding favorable factors, as listed at the Canadian Manufacturers' Association convention last month, are these: The last three years have witnessed enormous expansion of old and new industries in Canada. For example, facilities for the production of steel, non-ferrous metals, chemicals, machinery, ships and electric power have been greatly enlarged, and there are many new types of products, materials and processes (plastics, magnesium, aircraft, electronics, glass) which can be used in peacetime and provide new jobs. Canada today has thirty companies moulding plastics.

New Needs, Skills, Buying Power

Transportation facilities will be greatly extended by projects such as the Alaska Highway and new airport facilities across Canada. There will be a great increase in the knowledge, experience and skill of the Canadian people, including ex-members of the forces and the merchant marine. This will be a most valuable national asset. There will be a great accumulated demand for goods and services. As a result of controls on construction, steels, metals, supplies, chemicals, timber, and restriction of outlays for maintenance and repair, particularly in non-war industries, the replacemens may be abnormally large for some time after the war.

Because of savings in war bonds and war savings certificates and in refundable income tax credits, many people will be in a good position to buy goods. Furthermore, debts are largely being paid off and there is less instalment buying. However, the volume of spending and investment in new enterprises will be influenced by the degree of people's confidence in the future and by continuance of controls. There will be a demand from abroad for food, raw materials and reconstruction goods, many of which Canada will be in a good position to furnish. Many present workers will not compete for jobs after the war. Over one-fourth of industrial workers are now women, many of whom will return to their homes; others will go back to school, or to retirement, or to the service and distributive trades.

On the other hand there are factors unfavorable to post-war employment. One of these is the unprecedented size of the re-employment problem. While many people now working will probably not be seeking work at the end of the war, there is no doubt that the war will have caused a much greater expansion in Canada's working force than would have occurred otherwise. There will also be difficulty in reconverting some industries to peace. The war of 1914-18 ended before the conversion of industries to war production had occurred on a wholesale scale; there was nothing comparable to the transformation which has taken place in this war in the automobile, electrical equipment, machinery, engineering and metal-working industries, nor such development as has occurred in the aircraft, shipbuilding, machine tool, steel, base metal and chemical industries.

Industries' Economies Deranged

Another adverse factor is shortage of working capital in many industries almost entirely converted to war production. Many manufacturers have strained themselves to make a maximum war effort, and by doing so have found it impossible to build up any reserve capital. The excess profits tax and corporation income tax are also operating to prevent the laying up of reserves for future changes and expansion. There is also the unfavorable relation of manufacturing costs and prices. Generally speaking, the price ceiling has been applied to the selling prices of manufactured goods, whereas many important products, often the raw materials of industry, are not bound by the ceilings. To some extent this situation has been mitigated by technological advances and economies in production. However, there are economies when a factory is producing a standardized article in large volume for war purposes which cannot be effected in connection with the diversified products of peace.

While Canadian industry faces the reconversion and re-employment problems hopefully, it is obvious that these matters are by no means the sole concern and responsibility of industry itself. A great deal will depend upon the policies followed by governments, and these in turn will largely depend upon the state of public knowledge and public opinion. Private industry has done a great wartime job. The people have an interest in seeing that it is in condition to do as good a job in peace.

The End and the Beginning: Two infantrymen stand on the cliffs of Cap Bon, final stronghold of the Axis in North Africa which was overwhelmed by the Allies. Across the Mediterranean lies the Fortress of Europe.

of a *favorable* balance of trade. An editor, commenting on the Lend-Lease policy and the attitude of members of Congress who insisted on a *quid pro quo*, remarks that "in time of peace it is considered 'favorable' to export goods and import money. In time of war it is just the other way. . . The temptation to bring the matter up was more than we could withstand."*

Another axiom is that anything which raises prices curtails buying power and production in the same ratio. Yet nations in their fiscal policies levy sales and excise taxes, tariffs and other consumer taxes which lower their standard of living. They usually profess to have a good reason for it but that does not change the result.

An axiom for international trade which if applied would have fostered good relations is that trade is a two-way process. In the long run a nation cannot export more than it imports. To evade this truth an international currency was invented. It so happened that of all the materials used for money in fifty centuries' experience, including wheat, cattle, salt, knives, tobacco, wampum, copper, silver and gold, gold was the favored medium. The choice is now between the bancor and the unitas but since both are based on gold and one nation holds eighty per cent of the world's visible supply, received for its goods and buried with fitting solemnity in the hills of Kentucky, it is suggested that the axiom still holds and that its continued evasion will eventually break down any international currency.

*Saturday Evening Post, Mar. 13, 1943.

History's Appraisal

In their divided mentality, unaware of the fundamental laws of money but ruled by the money incentive, men set out to build a civilization, using all that science could offer and all available techniques for ensuring greater productivity, while leaving its monetary expression to tradition and rule of thumb. If one had asked the builders to define their objective they might have replied that they were working toward an era of plenty or perhaps the four freedoms. History is now appraising their efforts.

The cause of that failure cannot be charged to human perversity. It is rather the inability to perceive the functional use and limitations of money. Because of this men and nations are beset with every variety of monetary ills—inflation, deflation, booms, depressions and a long chain of related disorders comprised in the unresolved paradox of poverty amidst plenty. All are symptoms proceeding from one cause, the failure to control money and confine it to its functional use.

This truth is apparent when we examine the various diagnoses of the economic malady, e.g.:

1. Under the capitalistic system there is said to be an increasing concentration of wealth with resulting poverty and want.

2. "The processes by which goods are produced and sold at a money profit do not yield to consumers enough money to buy the goods." (*The World's Work*)

3. "Our capacity to produce consumer goods has been chronically in excess of the amount which consumers are able to take from off our markets; and the situation is attributable to the increased proportion of the total income which is diverted to savings channels. The result is a chronic inability to find market outlets adequate to absorb our full productive capacity." (*Summary of the Report of the Brookings Institution of Washington by Pres. Harold G. Moulton.*)

It is the consensus of opinion that the proximate cause of the economic malady, the symptoms of which are unemployment and poverty is the lack of consumer income. This is a monetary disorder. The economic system operates as a team one of which is a high-spirited horse, Productive Capacity, the other a knock-kneed hack, Consumer Income. The team can travel only at the pace of the slower horse. In seeking to identify the primary cause, we reach a main divisional point which offers several alternatives:

Faulty Diagnosis

Socialists, following the Marxian lead, claim that profit is the disturbing factor and capitalist or property owner the culprit. Decoded, the *profit* incentive becomes the *goods* incentive, a normal motivation from which no one is immune. It is true that the property owner may receive too much of the national income or too little as the business mortality records indicate. Since property does in fact yield an increase, who is more entitled to a share than the owner himself? In an organized society, apart from inheritance, he must have given value for it.

The socialist brief against profit is that "there is a margin between the selling price of the product and the wages which are paid in producing the product. . . Using every means within his power, the employer cannot push total wages up as high as total selling prices. Some margin must remain. That margin is the measure of the extent to which high wages fail and always must fail to solve the problem of adequate purchasing power".*

It is a naive conception that only wages enter properly into production costs while profit should be excluded, or that the payment of profit necessarily impairs purchasing power. The owners or investors who receive it are also consumers. They either spend it or save it for further investment. In either case it enters the economic circuit as purchasing power in the same manner as wages, rent or other income.

The prescription following this analysis is state ownership. The profit incentive, now presumably exercised, is replaced by another motive, that of power and the emoluments of office, from which few are immune. Competitive striving for the better jobs is replaced by political patronage. Economic independence is replaced by a universal, compulsory employer-employee relationship with the state in the anomalous position of economic master and political servant. Economic freedom, the only basis for political freedom, is surrendered so that profit, the property owner's share in the national income, may be eliminated.

Treatment of Symptoms

When the cause is unknown, one is confined to the treatment of symptoms. Responsibility for the social and economic disorders arising from the purchasing power deficiency falls upon the collectivity, the state, which deals with them through unemployment relief, compulsory insurance and social services, financed chiefly by taxation. Graduated taxes may serve to equalize income to some extent, but since consumer taxes form the greater part of taxation they tend to widen the gap between purchasing power and production. The rising curve of taxation proves that it is not a cure.

When the apparent limit of taxation is reached, resort is had to public borrowing. This further increases taxes and provides an unproductive financial circuit which attracts savings from risk-taking enterprise, promotes a further concentration of wealth and thus aggravates the condition it was intended to correct.

All these methods for restoring economic balance approach the problem from the periphery rather than from the centre. They delegate its solution to the state which has no solution. They involve a complete or gradual submission to authority and regimentation which must fundamentally change the whole structure of a liberal order. They have not solved the basic problem—the efficient production and equitable distribution of wealth in a money economy, nor uncovered a working principle by which it may be solved. They promise much while performing little.

The thesis of this series is that the proximate cause of our economic ills is an unbalanced economy. The primary cause did not arise in this century but was inherited from the past. In spite of all technological progress its cumulative effects became more pronounced in each generation, requiring a heavier counterpoise in the form of state intervention. But since the original detour from the highway is some centuries old and the monetary techniques have now become conditioned reflexes, they are no longer called in question.

There is need of a central principle, a point of reference which will disclose the errors of the past, a focal point for thought and energy which will serve as the organizing principle of the new order. There is no such principle enunciated in current plans for reconstruction. It is as if thought had exhausted all the combinations and despaired of finding an exit from the economic maze. The common man, who is supposed to inherit this century, is still looking for that exit.

This principle of economic health, unrecognized, is in being. In its negative aspect, it is man's eternal Nemesis, returning to him for its violation disorder and chaos. In its positive aspect it is wholly beneficent, reuniting and integrating all nations and classes in the unanimity of a common purpose.

*Foster and Catchings, The World's Work, Feb. 1927.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of July, 1943.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 2nd day of August to Shareholders of record of the 2nd day of July, 1943.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 16th day of August to Shareholders of record of the 16th day of July, 1943.

By Order of the Board.

C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal,
June 21, 1943.

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DIVIDEND NO. 103

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty-five and one-half cents (55½c) per share in Canadian currency will be paid on September 1, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business August 2, 1943.

By Order of the Board.

BALMER NEILLY,
Treasurer.

Dated at Toronto, July 2, 1943.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

WATERLOO MFG.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

After holding common shares of Waterloo Manufacturing Co., Ltd., for years and thinking they were no good, I note with surprise that the price has advanced substantially lately. What's the reason? Anything more than a rising stock market?

—F. B. E., Wainwright, Alta.

Yes, Waterloo Manufacturing Co. has really been doing better. The rise in price of the common shares from under a dollar in October last to over $7 a share at present is due to belated public recognition of the fact that since the outbreak of the war there has been a decided improvement in the company's operating results and financial position.

Operations for 1939 resulted in a net deficit of $78,032 and by 1942 this had been turned into a net profit of $82,095. Net for 1942 was equal to $1.93 a share on the common stock, compared with 32c a share for 1941. The improved operating results have permitted the company to wipe out a deficit in surplus account of $96,085 at December 31, 1939 and build up a credit of $7,221 by the end of 1942. The improved operating results are also reflected in the company's liquid position with net working capital of $150,250 at December 31, 1942, comparing with an excess of current liabilities over current assets of $81,026 at December 31, 1939.

BRANTFORD CORDAGE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have some second preferred shares of the Brantford Cordage Co., Ltd., and would appreciate your opinion as to when the payment of dividends on this issue may be expected.

—V. F. R., Hamilton, Ont.

I don't know what the company's intentions are, but I don't myself think that there is any immediate likelihood of resumption of dividends on the second preferred. The company has enjoyed relatively good earnings for the last three years as the result of better-than-average crops, equal to $6.60 per share of second preferred (entitled to receive $1.75 annually) for the year ended August 31, 1942, $6.90 per share for the 1941 year and $7.42 for the 1940 year. But the company has paid no dividend on the issue despite these earnings because of the exigencies of wartime, with the result that arrears will amount to $26.58 per share on August 31, 1943. In place of paying dividends on the second preferred, the company has been using its surplus earnings to retire blocks of first preferred (the total outstanding was reduced from 40,000 shares in 1936 to 35,660 as at August 31, 1942, at a considerable discount) and to build up its financial position.

The higher earnings of the last three years, averaging close to $7 per share of second preferred or about four times the annual dividend requirements, were achieved in the face of sharply higher taxes, the company having set aside a total of $573,142 for income and other taxes in the last three fiscal years or almost as much as the $645,347 that was left as the total net income for those years. Earnings in the present fiscal year will, of course, be considerably reduced by reason of the fact that the present 100 per cent excess profits tax applies to the whole twelve months, as against only two months of the year ending August 31, 1942. Furthermore, production of binder-twine will apparently be somewhat reduced this year as a result of wartime restrictions on materials.

STEEP ROCK

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Some months ago I made an investment in Steep Rock Iron for a long-term speculation. Now, if possible, I would like to have a review which would bring the situation up-to-date, giving such details as financing, development, production and marketing plans, as well as the profit-making chances of the enterprise.

—E. T. W., Woodstock, Ont.

Due to the magnitude and national importance of the Steep Rock Iron undertaking, many and complex were the problems encountered in plans for bringing the tremendous deposits into production and negotiations have covered a protracted period following the expenditure of around $1,000,000, in exploration, development and assembling of engineering data. A little over three months ago, however, the board of directors announced the successful termination of arrangements for financing the property to production as speedily as possible, and for the marketing of the high-grade iron ores. The favorable conclusion of the negotiations was made possible by the co-operation of various departments and agencies of the Canadian, United States and Ontario governments, with control, management and sales policies of the company, remaining in Canada.

Financial arrangements provide a total of $8,727,500, Canadian funds, made up of $5,000,000, U.S. funds, from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of Washington, D.C.; $2,025,000, U.S. funds, proceeds of a 5½ per cent debenture issue (with 562,500 common shares) underwritten by Otis & Co., Cleveland; $1,000,000, Canadian funds (if required) from Steep Rock's exclusive sales agent, Premium Iron Ores Ltd. With these funds, it is stated, there will be an adequate margin over the engineers' estimates.

No time has been lost in moving toward large-scale production, which will be brought quickly to a minimum annual rate of 2,000,000 tons. Production is scheduled to commence in August, 1944. Excellent progress is reported from the property where the three known ore zones all lie beneath

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 226

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July 1943 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, 2nd August next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th June 1943. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
S. M. WEDD
General Manager

Toronto, 24th June 1943

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 33

United Grain Growers Limited

Class "A" Shares and
Class "B" Shares

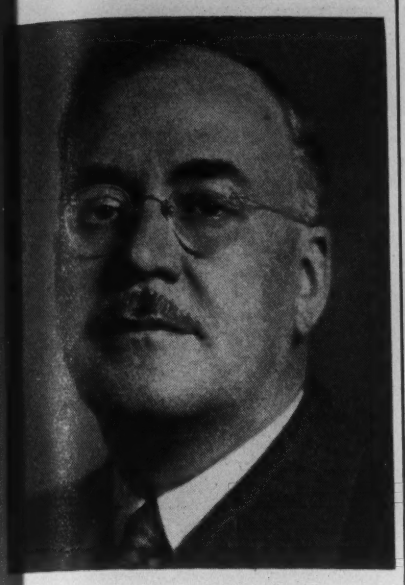
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 5% on the paid up par value of Class "A" (Preferred) Shares (par value $20.00 each), and at the rate of 5% on the paid up par value of Class "B" (Membership) Shares (par value $5.00 each).

This dividend will be paid on or about September 1st, 1943, to holders of each class, of record at the close of business on Saturday, July 31st, 1943.

The register of Transfers will be closed from July 12th, 1943, to July 31st, 1943, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
CHAS. C. JACKSON,
Secretary.

June 20th, 1943,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

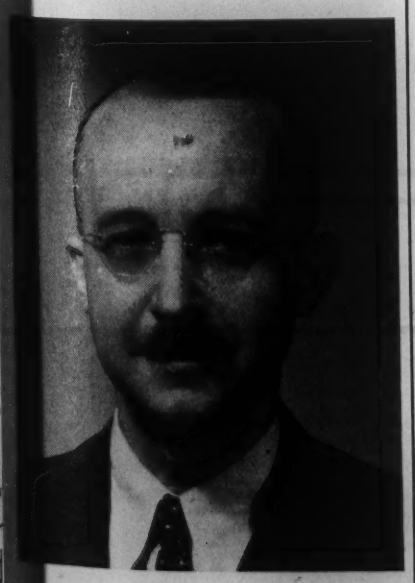


MR. I. K. JOHNSTON

Imperial Bank of Canada announces the appointment of Mr. I. K. Johnston as an Assistant General Manager at Head Office.

Mr. Johnston joined the staff at Welland in 1904. In 1931 Mr. Johnston was appointed Supervisor at Head Office and in 1938 became General Supervisor. For six months last year Mr. Johnston served as Deputy Co-ordinator of Foods for Canada.

H. L. KEARNS (above) of Shaw & Begg, Ltd., elected general chairman of the Independent Automobile Insurance Conference. Other officers are: E. M. Hill, Dominion of Canada General Insurance Co., vice-chairman for Ontario; H. E. Wittick, Pilot Insurance Co., secretary and treasurer for Ontario; Chas. D. Matheson, Canadian General Insurance Co., vice-chairman for Quebec; Robert Parkin, Shaw & Begg, Inc., secretary and treasurer for Quebec.



E. M. HILL

The Independent Automobile Insurance Conference announces the election of E. M. Hill, Dominion of Canada General Insurance Co., as Vice-Chairman for Ontario. The annual election of officers held in June resulted in H. E. Wittick, Pilot Insurance Co., being made Secretary and Treasurer for Ontario while the General Chairman for this dominion-wide automobile insurance group is H. L. Kearns, Shaw & Begg, Limited, Toronto.

the waters of Steep Rock Lake. The diversion of the Seine River, which flows into Steep Rock Lake is now proceeding and it is then proposed to pump out the lake. While this is an undertaking of some size it does not present any special engineering problems. All necessary priority ratings on materials and supplies have been provided in view of the demonstrated importance of the Steep Rock deposits in the war and postwar steel requirements.

It is readily apparent that the ultimate tonnage of iron ore produced should be very great. Apart from extensive possible tonnage indicated, the exploratory work has outlined 25,000,000 tons of proven and probable ore, which estimate is very conservative and takes in only parts of the "A" and "B" ore zones. It is believed that at least 30,000,000 tons of ore will be mined from these two ore zones by low-cost open pit methods, before having to start underground mining of the much larger tonnage which will remain.

Officials point out that the financing and marketing programs are closely correlated, and Cyrus S. Eaton, of Cleveland, Ohio, founder of Republic Steel Corporation, and his associates, who have played a leading part with the company in the negotiations, have undertaken through their Canadian organization, Premium Iron Ores, to sell 10,000,000 tons of Steep Rock ore during the first 10 years of production, with a minimum guarantee of 500,000 tons in any full season.

As to possible earnings, Roberts & Crago, consulting engineers of Duluth, Minnesota, after a comprehensive investigation of costs, estimate that operating at a rate of 2,000,000 tons per annum, the cost of producing per long ton of ore will be approximately $3.24 Canadian currency, delivered at lower lake ports. This will apply to open pit mining. They conservatively estimate the average value of the ore at $5.61 per long ton, Canadian currency, at present rate of exchange. Based on these figures, operating profits, before interest, amortization and Dominion taxes, are estimated at $2.37 per ton, or $4,740,000 per annum.

The actual average selling price is however, likely to be higher than the figure used in their estimates. Comparable American ore is being sold at prices from $6.20 to more than $7 per ton U.S. funds, and the proportion of lump ore, which commands the highest prices, will, it is now known, be very much higher than previously estimated. Dominion taxes under the special arrangements made for base metal mines coming into production will amount to only 18% of the net profits until 1948, by which time a good deal of the debt will have been liquidated.

It is estimated by those close to the company that if it was desired to apply the whole of the earnings to the retirements of the funded obligations these could be entirely cleared off from the proceeds of three years' production at a rate of 2,00,000 tons per annum. The company's attitude in this connection is still to be determined.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

CYCLICAL, OR ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND of the New York stock market: Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, are now regarded by us as having entered a zone of distribution.

INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: An intermediate upturn developed from April 28 lows. Evidence is lacking that this intermediate advance has reached a point of culmination, although action of the averages over the immediate future deserves careful study. See below.

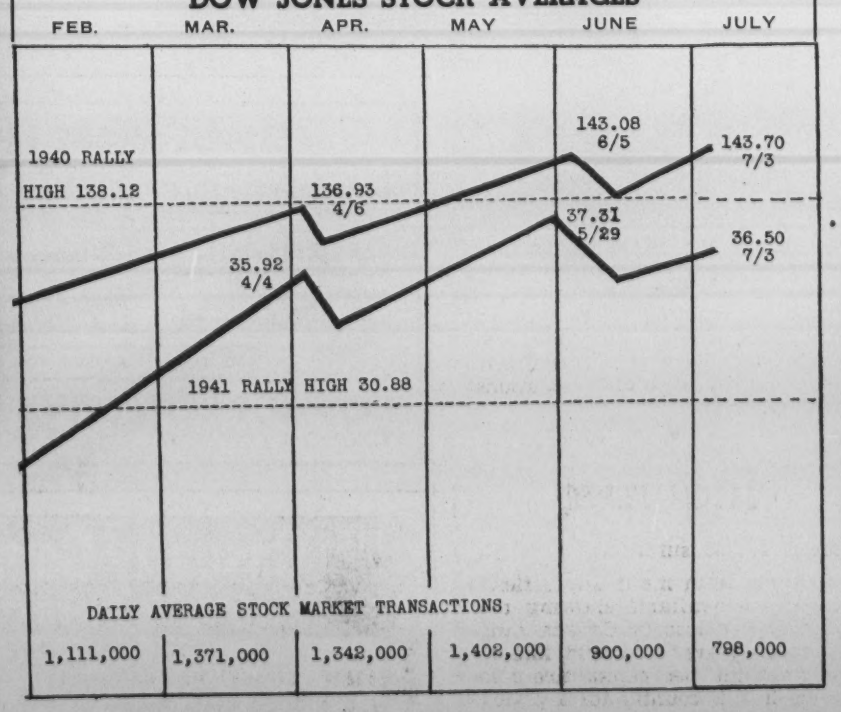
REMEMBER THAT THE MARKET IS VULNERABLE!

Joint highs were established by the two averages early in June when the rails closed at 37.31, the industrials at 143.08. There followed a minor setback, the rails meeting support at 34.77; the industrials, at 138.79. Recently, the market has been advancing. If the advance carries both averages decisively into new high ground above the June highs, as would be indicated by closes in both averages at or above 40.32 and 144.09, respectively, the intermediate uptrend from April 1942 will have been reconfirmed and further general strength will be in order. In such event attainment by the industrial average of the 150 level projected in our January forecast as a probable maximum point for the year's advance could easily be witnessed.

If one or both averages, on the current movement, fail to go into new high ground, however, suggestion of underlying weakness will have been given. Should minor recession then develop carrying both averages decisively under the recent support points 138.79 and 34.77, with volume increasing appreciably on the break through, the suggestion of weakness will have been confirmed and reversal in the intermediate uptrend of the past fourteen months to a downward direction will have been strongly implied. Decisive downside penetration of recent low points would be effected should both averages close at or below 33.76 and 137.78, respectively. A full correction of the fourteen-month advance, such as would be implied by a reversal in the intermediate trend, would carry the industrial average to the 124/112 level.

While we have not yet observed any technical developments pointing conclusively to the intermediate advance as having attained its high point, we do recognize the market's vulnerability, after a fifty-point uncorrected rise, to substantial technical correction and, furthermore, we do anticipate price correction during the current year. On the basis of these considerations, we continue to regard periods of market strength as opportunities for the building of cash reserves.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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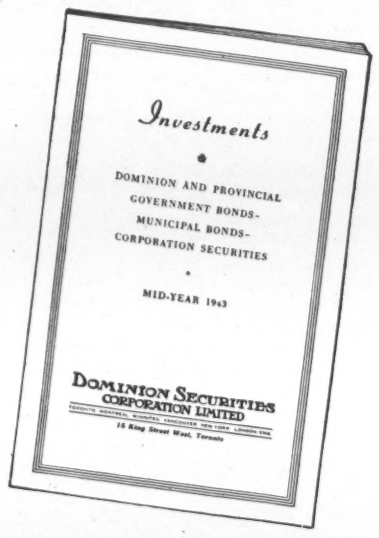

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OUR Mid-Year Booklet of investments is now ready for mailing. It contains a diversified selection of Dominion, Provincial and Corporation securities.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Cost of Hospitalization Plans

BY GEORGE GILBERT

According to the latest information available, there are now over 11,000,000 subscribers to hospitalization plans which are operating in thirty-five States, the District of Columbia and three Canadian Provinces. The importance of protecting subscribers against loss through financial failure of these plans should be recognized by the government authorities.

In this article figures are quoted showing how the cost of hospitalization increases with increase in age, and the claim is made that such plans should be brought under the supervision of the government insurance departments in the various Provinces in which they operate, and be required to comply with regulations similar to those which apply to fraternal societies and other mutual insurance organizations.

IT WAS in 1935 that what are known as non-profit hospitalization plans first made their appearance on this side of the water in any considerable number. They were based on the principle of providing hospital service instead of a cash indemnity such as is furnished under an ordinary accident and sickness insurance policy. Owing to the lack of knowledge and experience required for such an undertaking, most of them were soon faced with an unfavorable claim experience and had to make readjustments in rates, coverage and selection of subscribers.

In order to meet the situation created by their advent, the insurance companies came into the field in 1938 with policies providing hospital and surgical benefits, and today their insured hospitalization plans appear to be firmly established and are well-designed to meet the needs of the people for this form of protection, thus further strengthening public confidence in insurance as a private enterprise and in the profit motive in business.

One of the facts that is often overlooked by the promoters of the non-profit hospitalization plans is that the cost and duration of hospitalization rise in an almost straight line as age increases. In a recent address, Mr. Louis H. Pink, former Superintendent of Insurance of New York State and now president of the Associated Hospital Service of New York, referred to computations made for the first quarter of 1943 for non-maternity cases in the New York Hospital Plan, an undoubtedly typical plan, which show that the average hospital stay for small children is 7.73 days, and the average cost $51.45; for persons between 25 and 30 the average stay is 9.27 days and the cost $63.54; for those between 45 and 50 the average stay is 12.47 days and the cost $80.27; for persons between 60 and 65 hospitalization averages 13.73 days and the cost is $101.15.

Cost Factors

He pointed out that one factor which has had considerable effect in adding to the cost and duration of hospitalization is the ever-increasing influx of women into business and industry. In some war plants in Britain women now constitute 80 per cent of the personnel, holding positions not only as clerks, bookkeepers and stenographers, but doing all manner of mechanical jobs in shipyards and factories, as blacksmiths' helpers, threaders and truck drivers.

While admitting that in view of the short period during which women have been employed in the heavy industries they have done surprisingly good work, most of them being careful and conscientious, and that in a few branches of industry they have proved more capable than the men they have replaced, he pointed out that despite their aptitude and fine spirit they are greater physical risks and less accustomed than men to hard work of such a nature.

Thus the physical differences which account for a great deal of the absenteeism in industry are reflected in the increased amount and cost of hospitalization and medical care of working women. The constitutions of the women in Canada and the United States seem to be less rugged, he said, than those of European women, many of whom have been compelled through the centuries to till the soil and perform the most strenuous tasks.

Another factor tending to higher hospitalization costs was also referred to—the drift from individual cover, where the experience has been most favorable to family cover, which has proved most expensive. Older people, both men and women, have returned to work, replacing young men and women in military service, and among elderly people illness is greater.

During the first quarter of this year, Mr. Pink pointed out, the New York Hospital Plan enrolled 45,000 new subscribers; of these 13,000 were adult males, 21,000 were adult females, and 11,000 were dependent children. The number of women covered under individual contracts, he said, has gradually increased from 63.8 per cent in 1940 to 72.4 per cent in 1943. While there is considerably greater hazard because of this, it cannot be accurately measured.

According to Mr. Pink, about 75 per cent of the monies collected by the seventy-seven hospitalization plans operating under the title of Blue Cross Hospitalization Plans are paid over to the hospitals for their services to subscribers. The cost of these hospitalization plans to subscribers depends mainly upon the rates paid to hospitals, he said, and the cost of hospital service has been increasing rapidly, and higher charges are being made by hospitals both to the general public and to subscribers to hospitalization plans. Obviously, he pointed out, the rates paid by subscribers to hospitalization plans must vary directly with the cost of hospital service.

He advocated the accumulation of a surplus by these hospitalization plan organizations, although the amount of surplus which should be maintained is a controversial issue. The surplus being maintained by some of these organizations at present ranges from less than $1 per subscriber to about $5, which latter amount Mr. Pink regards as ample. The small surplus which many of them now have would be promptly wiped out, he said, if an epidemic should occur.

Surplus Needed

As to what is a proper surplus to meet the requirements of safety for these hospitalization plans, he cited the opinion of an experienced actuary of the New York Insurance Department, who made a study of the problem, that a surplus of the amount of nine months' premium income would be a proper one. Mr. Pink considered this amount as a fair and reasonable one for hospitalization plans to maintain in order to enable them to meet contingencies which are almost bound to occur in these troubled and uncertain times.

These hospitalization plans, according to Mr. Pink, are what may be called term insurance, the obligations varying from year to year, it being possible to rearrange the price to the subscriber to correspond with the cost of the service, though it is always difficult to do this, particularly at the very time an increase is necessary. While subscribers are ready and willing to accept a decrease in the rates, any increase causes discontent and criticism. It is therefore important, in his view, that the rates be stabilized as far as possible and that there be no unnecessary fluctuations from year to year. This cannot be accomplished without a reasonable surplus.

There is no doubt that hospitalization plans of one kind and another are spreading both in Canada and the United States, and the importance of protecting the members of such organizations against loss through their financial failure should be recognized by the government authorities. They should be brought under the supervision of the government insurance departments in the various Provinces in which they operate, and should be required to comply with regulations similar to those with which fraternal benefit societies and other mutual insurance associations must conform.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Can you inform me if any official statistics are available showing the per capita fire loss in Canada over a period of years? I would like to know what the per capita fire loss has been in this country for a period of ten years or so, and if it has varied much from year to year; also what the per capita loss was in the different Provinces last year or the year before.

—C. A. M., Calgary, Alta.

Such information is published in the annual statistical report on fire losses in Canada of the Fire Prevention Branch of the Department of Insurance, Ottawa. The per capita fire loss in Canada for the ten years, 1933 to 1942 inclusive, was $23.36. How it has varied is shown by the per capita loss for each of the ten years, as follows: 1933, $3.15; 1934, $2.44; 1935, $2.12; 1936, $1.95; 1937, $2.04; 1938, $2.31; 1939, $2.18; 1940, $2.01; 1941, $2.46; 1942, $2.70.

For the year 1942 the per capita loss in each of the Provinces was: Alberta, $1.97; British Columbia, $3.09; Manitoba, 89 cents; New Brunswick, $3.10; Nova Scotia, $3.38; Ontario, $2.82; Prince Edward Island, $1.73; Quebec, $3.38; Saskatchewan, $1.08.

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Editor, About Insurance:

Can you tell me if insurance through Lloyd's is easily collected in Canada, as I understand they have no deposit at Ottawa? How would a person go about collecting a claim in case of a dispute?

—W. A. J., Ottawa, Ont.

While Lloyd's non-marine underwriters have no deposit with the Government at Ottawa and do not operate in this country under Dominion registry, they have made voluntary deposits with several of the Provinces, though not required to do so, and are regularly licensed to transact all forms of insurance except life insurance.

Claims against these underwriters are collectable in this country. In case of a disputed claim, if the claim is a valid one, payment can be enforced in the local courts, if necessary. R. C. Stevenson, Montreal, is their attorney in Canada, and action may be taken against him as their attorney.

Molten metal, glowing white at a temperature of 3000 degrees, overflowed a 200-ton ladle as the first steel was tapped from the new Henry J. Kaiser steel plant at Fontana, Cal. Present unrest in Canadian steel plants is most ominous in view of Kaiser's statement stressing the urgent need for producing more and more basic materials, particularly steel.

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Britain Perplexed By Its Falling Birth Rate

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The British birth rate has dropped more than a third since the turn of the century. At the present rate, by the year 2000 the population will be back almost to the figures of the pre-industrial era. Economists, sociologists, psychologists and moralists all have an answer, but not a cure-all. This article reviews the situation and suggests some of the things that must be done.

London.

MALTHUS had his ideas about babies, Lord De La Warr has his, and every member of Parliament now makes it a point of honor to know something about the economic and social forces that may influence the incentive to have babies. It is a serious enough matter. Last year there were 655,075 births in England and Wales. in 1941 there were less than 600,000. At the turn of the century there were well over 900,000. It is not that fewer people get married. The average annual number of marriages in the last three years was considerably over 400,000, whereas in the three years 1900-02 the average was 256,000.

If we go on like this the population will decline until by the end of the century England will be back almost to the figures of the agricultural era, when a man might sustain a commendable sense of proportion by noting the fact that he was heavily outnumbered by horses, but when the standard of living had not been ballooned by the wind of industrial revolution. The time is gone when we could solemnly talk about the desirability of limiting the population. Great Britain needs a lot more babies, and she is not getting them.

The Answers

Why? The economist has an answer. He will say that the conditions in which the cost of having children does not weigh heavily, either because of the cheapness of maintaining economically useless infants relative to other costs and the real income of parents, or because the cost, even when high by this measurement is small in relation to the future economic productivity of the infant to the family (this is the proposition of the child as an investment) do not obtain. The sociologist has another answer. He considers that children enter into an optimum state of production when society is at its highest point of order and security. He is not surprised that the birth rate should be falling.

The psychologist has a variety of answers. It was he who pointed out that in the economic tug-of-war between the Baby Car and the Baby, the odds were on the car in an age of beat-your-neighbor and live-up-to-the-hilt. The moralist—a quite different species—blames the manufacturers who has mass-produced the ability to choose whether to have the baby or the car. To the politician, of course, it is all a matter of having voted for the wrong party.

No doubt they are all right, in varying degrees. And because the causes are multiple, so the cures must be. Even if Sir William Beveridge has been twice or three times as generous in his proposals for "baby subsidy", it would not follow that the birth rate would show a prompt and continuing uptrend. People will not accept the bait of payment to bring children into a world of which they disapprove. Nor, on the other hand, does it do for the sponsors of zest-in-life movements to suppose that, given a vital faith in the future and a lust for life in the present, married couples will devote themselves to baby-production. This argument, which has its validity on its own plane, needs the Beveridge validity as a complement on the economic plane; and the economic validity needs theirs.

Can't Change Hearts

In the end, of course, there is a mystery about the whole business which no amount of laboratory analysis will uncover. Not the economic laboratory, nor the political laboratory; not the psychological laboratory, nor the moralistic laboratory. About this we can do nothing, for we do not understand what is to be done. There is mystery, too, about the other cures, which are discussed so lightheartedly. How shall we produce the pervading confidence in the future of mankind, and of the specific social group in which the potential parents live, that shall incline them to produce children? We might well produce a society excellent in every economic and political aspect and not improve the birth-rate by a solitary yelping baby.

Yet we must try. What we can do we must do. There must surely be a redistribution of real wealth so that children are not cancelled out in advance by the cost of their bearing and development. There must surely be—and not for this alone—a gigantic effort to reshape society and restate its cardinal purposes. There must be an unprecedented effort of propaganda in its broadest sense to stimulate the vital beliefs that can alone reawaken the basic desire of a man and a woman to project themselves into the future. But when all this is done let us not be amazed if children still do not come into the world at the old rate. We can manipulate economics and politics, and they can touch the problem. But we cannot manipulate the major mystery, and change the hearts of ordinary people by social adjustments.

News of the Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

BALMER NEILLY, well-known mining man and an outstanding authority on mine taxation has raised his voice in an appeal for immediate and important revision of taxation on the mines of Canada. Mr. Neilly declares: "In the first place, the taxes levied from all sources are beyond the ability of the industry to sustain, and today that industry is definitely on the down grade."

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Mr. Neilly declares: "Our plea is not that we be accorded special and favorable consideration. Our plea is that our governing bodies recognize the facts and permit an industry into which we have put our life work, to survive and to prosper, not for any personal or present advantage, but for the advantage of those younger than we, who in due course will determine whether or not we have prudently utilized the resources that nature provided."

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To save the mining industry of Canada from continued serious deterioration, Mr. Neilly declares pointedly: *"The total tax paid by the mining industry must be reduced."*

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Robert E. Dye of Dome Mines, and E. A. Collins of International Nickel Company have both made strong appeals to the Canadian Government to take steps to make the operation of mines in Canada more attractive and also to find ways to stimulate prospecting. Mr. Dye spoke for the gold mines and expressed utmost confidence in the future of gold. Mr. Collins spoke for base metal mines, and advanced the belief that the slump in base metal mining which followed the first world war would not be repeated at the conclusion of the present conflict provided proper steps are taken now to undertake a well-organized and orderly absorption of scrap metal under government direction.

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Canadian production of aluminum has increased approximately 600 per cent since the outbreak of war. Output now is believed to exceed a rate of one billion pounds a year. Because of the magnitude of the plant, the unofficial opinion is expressed that production costs may be the lowest in the world.

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Gold production from Canada during the first four months of 1943 was 1,332,670 ounces. This compared with 1,641,292 ounces in the corresponding period of 1942.

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Gold output in Canada has declined at a rate of approximately $100,000 a day during the first six months of 1943, according to estimates prepared exclusively for SATURDAY NIGHT. This rate of decline, nearly $3,000,000 a month, suggests that for the first half of 1943 the output was around $18,000,000 below that of the corresponding period of 1942.

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Upper Canada Mines milled 87,423 tons of ore during the fiscal year ended April 30th and produced $1,457,234. Net profit on the operation was $472,630. Total current assets are $505,385, against current liabilities of $153,537. R. R. Brown, president, states: "The mine is in excellent shape, and with several years' ore in sight at the present rate of production."

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Central Patricia Mines produced $450,348 during the first quarter of 1943, and realized an estimated net profit of $155,972.

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Ontario Nickel Mines is making regular shipments of ore to International Nickel for treatment on a customs basis. The early indications are that actual net profit, if any, may be small. However, any operation contributing to the production of base metal at this time is to be encouraged. Unofficial estimates of overall costs of about $13 per ton are suggested. Through the selection of higher grade material, it may be possible to realize a small margin of profit.

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Beattie Gold Mines will spend about $1,000,000 on the work of rehabilitating the mine, following a series of caves which have occurred in the "glory hole" section of the mine. The work will include a new shaft. The lower workings of the mine do not appear to have suffered serious damage, the clay and surface overburden having apparently been self-sealing at around the 300 ft. level.

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Beattie Gold Mines is expected to be brought into production again within about four months on a moderate scale, and with progressing increasing thereafter until normal is once more reached. Over 4,600,000 tons of ore in the underground was temporarily "locked" up by the surface cave. An exceptionally cold winter followed by unprecedentally wet weather early this summer contributed to the cave in of the pillars in the glory hole zone.

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Students of the Canadian mining industry who are watching with interest the rising public demand for action that will prevent further deterioration of the industry, have commenced to fix their attention on Ottawa, — more particularly on Prime Minister King, and on Hon. Mr. Ilsley, Minister of Finance. It is from that direction that the breezes will blow, carrying the message of whether the industry is to be given relief from unbearable burdens, or whether it will be driven into still greater deterioration.

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A PRIVATE ENTERPRISE ISSUES A REPORT—

[*Extracts from statements issued by the Chairman of the Board at the Annual Meetings of the Companies in Liverpool, England, May 1943.*]

on SOCIAL SECURITY—The underlying aim — the abolition of want — must command universal sympathy. But when there are alternative methods of administration available which involve no abandonment of the social aims, Parliament has surely not only a right but a democratic duty to examine them.

on ADMINISTRATION—Insurance companies have built up a machine for administering benefits which is unexcelled in its smooth and practical efficiency.

on the PROFITS of PRIVATE ENTERPRISE —Critics who allege that private enterprise is solely concerned with making profits might do well to examine the splendid record of National Service afforded by insurance companies.

In a multitude of ways we continue to assist the Government in those many matters where we are especially able to help — war risk insurance schemes, the technical inspection of war plants, and fire prevention aiming at the preservation of essential capital goods and stocks which is of vital concern to the Government supply departments.

on the REASONS for SUCCESS—We may look upon 1942 as a year of brisk and useful activity. The buoyancy in our income figures is the more significant in that it demonstrates the real underlying need of the community for our services. Let me remind you that this business is built up on confidence — confidence in the integrity, financial strength, and technical skill of the insurance companies, and confidence in the national economic background against which they work.

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